IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 56006.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ZIG-ZAG
BEST
CIGARETTE PAPER

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
12th July.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th ,,	EGYPT ...	8000	....	....
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th ,,	PERSIA ..	8000	....	....
16th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	....	....
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10500
20th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALWA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ..	8000	....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	....	...
7th Mar	PERSIA ...	8000	....	....
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	....	....
28th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA...	7000	....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA.....	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA...	8000	....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE, "A" rate.	"B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	"B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	594 or 495		891 or 742-8	
,, LONDON	627 or 528		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

OUTWARD SAILING 1913.

STEAMERS.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call M'sailles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of York*	7810	18 July	26 July	20 Aug.	.....
City of Glasgow	6529	31 ,,	.....	22 Aug.	.....
Trafford Hall*	5321	12 Aug.	21 ,,	6 Sept.	.....
City of Lahore*	6975	3 Sept.	11 Sept.	26 ,,	.....
City of Poona†....	7467	20 ,,	27 ,,	.....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta*....	5415	25 ,,	3 Oct.	18 Oct	.....
City of London†.....	9000	2 Oct.	8 ,,	22-23 ,,	.....
City of Benares.....	6973	8 ,,	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta†	7630	11 ,,	18 ,,	3 Nov	.....
City of York*	7810	21 ,,	29 ,,	13 ,,	.....
New Twin Screw†....	9000	1 Nov.	8 Nov.	24 ,,	.....
Trafford Hall*.....	5321	12 ,,	21 ,,	7 Dec.	.....

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.

Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,001	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	452	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Steawardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin, FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars, apply to :—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Dwarka.....	1695	Thurs. 17th July.	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Friday 18th July	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 17th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Barala," 3,148, tons, on Thursday the 17th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lindula	3358	Thursday 24th July.
*Pentakota	3413	,, 7th Aug.
†Pundua	3305	,, 21st ,,
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 4th Sept.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
15th July, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Aug.
Gablonz.....	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Sept.
Marienbad...	8000	....	1st Oct.
Habsburg....	3979	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Gablonz.....	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ...	4039	N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Marienbad...	8000	....	1st Dec
Habsburg ...	3979	E. Seberich	16th Dec.

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
Gisela....	4260	....	28th July.

All the above steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back ,, 750
,, London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back ,, 908 to.. 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back ,, 525
,, London via Trieste .. ,, 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back ,, 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back ,, 675
,, London via Trieste .. ,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back ,, 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	..	16th July 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLARKES
B 41
PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE, (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts	To Sail about
Markgraf	3680	Jantzen	21st July 1913
Kanzler	3003	Schapp	2nd Aug. 1913
Praesident	3310	Schutt	21st Aug. 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street,
Bombay 4th July, 1913.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antang-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Loyaang	Tilhling
London	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,

Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE :
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls.	55,000,000
,,do. subscribed	,,	45,000,000
		100,000,000 =say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE :—64, Old Broad Street. London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombasa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY
RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) ,, 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... ,, 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES :—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

IN HYDE PARK TO-DAY.

London in June—London to-day, one of those last glowing glory days. London in June is the world in perspective and the chair in Hyde Park is a splendid vantage ground from which to view it. Cars, cars, cars, on they come—low little racers, earth or dust colour skim along Brood-walk on their way to the unknown beyond—brown, clean shaven, eager young faces, just visible above the steering wheel and one imagines the length of limb concealed by the bonnet.

Then the family cars—*big Napiers occupied in the most part* with London's well-born youngsters. Stiff, erect, in the middle of the seat sits nurse, the baby on her knee, and the rest of the children facing her and on either side; and the children living bundles of exquisite lace and muslin, well-groomed little boys, adorable elder girls with their long curls and their little parasols. A soft whirr, denotes the advent of *those masterpieces in motors.* Great beautiful blue creatures, from the plain silver lamps to the invisible crest, they fill one with a sense of delight. One knows without raising the eyes what they will contain—the beautiful debutante and her chaperon, or the girl bride and her husband, and occasionally a Jewish face, handsome and heavy.

From THE EVENING NEWS, June 4th, 1913.

WHEREVER there is a crowd of cars it is inevitably the NAPIER which attracts the attention, not only of the observant journalist but also of the general public.

Sole Agents for NAPIER MOTORS LTD. and for their

"MASTERPIECES IN MOTORS,"

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

DOCTOR'S ORDERS.

TAKE BATLIWALA'S
AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS

for Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They are a certain cure.
Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED, from TUESDAY the 1st proximo till TUESDAY, the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th June, 1913.

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WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir!" sounds too business like.

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THE MARVELLOUS
CHINESE TRANSFORMIST
and his full company
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SERIES OF ORIENTAL MYSTERIES.
The Excelsior stage will be converted into a
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A Hilling Cinema story of the Days of the Norsemen.
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A stirring story of the Australian Bush, taken amidst entirely natural surroundings. It's simply packed full of thrilling situations, every foot of the picture developing some new sensation.
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This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

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For the New Prospectus of this Office which is the Most Replete Issue before the Insuring Public and contains the Newest and Most Popular Schemes of Insurance.
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RECENT SUCCESSES.
1912. Roorkee Thomason College, Entrance Examination, Civil Engineer Class, 7 candidates sent up, 5 passed.
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Sole Agents for
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Obtainable Retail from
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COMMENCING
Saturday, July 19th.
MR.
EDGAR WARWICK
PRESENTS THE
COURT CARDS
In their novel and unique entertainment
MUSIC, MIRTH, MELODY, EXCELLENCE & REFINEMENT.
DON'T MISS THE
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Doors open 9-15, Curtain 10 P.M.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W Moxon, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bussrah, via Karachi, with a general cargo and 32 deck passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Scharzfels, 3,582 tons, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Homayun, 2,154 tons, Captain J Mirch, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab with a cargo of rice.

The P and O Co's steamer Bandra, 3,794 tons, Captain A B Cargood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moji, with a cargo of coal.

The Wilson Line steamer Hidalgo, 2,760 tons, Captain R A Horbord, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, via Alexandra, with a general cargo.

The City Line steamer City of Bombay, 3,355 tons, Captain J Scary, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Karachi with ballast.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 12th July 1913, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr Talbot.....R Navy
H M S Lawrence Finnis.....R I M
R I M S Dufferin . Comdr Henley .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton .. R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie...Comd Robinson.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 14.

Arcadia.....3514 Barcham .....P and O Co
Breconian .... 2577 Jones .....K N and Co
City of Bristol ...4345 Henderson ...K N & Co
City of Bombay 3253 Scarry .....K N & Co
Egypt..... 4207 Summers .....P and O Co
Hosiniee... 994 Fanning.....T Morrison & Co
Hidalgo ..... 2760 Horbord .....J F & Co
Kasara..... 505 Morrison .....M M and Co
Khosron.....2410 Hannah .....T M and Co
Kirkfield .....3060 Dermody... T M and Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Markgraf.....2325 Tantzen ..... ASk Co
Nyanza ..2642 Mcallister.....W and A G & Co
Neumfels...3541 Freiel s .. W and A G and Co
Nahung.....2862 McNeil.....T M & Co
Saned..... 157 Bonsfield ..Arab Strs Ld
Sildra .....2097 Bryn..... The Bombay Co
Shirala.....3400 Beck.....M M and Co
Shwedagon ...1999 Creagh...Indo-Burmah & Co
Salamis..... 2796 Rodger..... T M & Co
Scharzfels ..1533 Stryker...W and A G and Co
Umsinga ..1369 Cox.....W & A G & Co
Islami..... 1604 Hughes..... T M & Co
Canara.....3389 Dogge .. Java...M M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Sicilia	3186	Ranchi	Genoa	16-7	R Line
B Lindenfels	3525	Muller		18-7	W & A Graham & Co
C & R Dillo	3127	Williams			J F and Co
F Umta	3492	Babb			M M & Co
G Budrie	1613	Fisher	Arab Strs Ld		
H Umtali	1626	Clarke	Hull	16-7	J F & Co
K Mabronda	4921	Armstrong	London	16-7	K N and Co
M Villa-de-Oran	2014	Masson			J M & Co
N Morocco	2476	Pickering		19-7	J F & Co
O Salient	2419	West Cott			S Smid & Co
P Clan Sinclair	3291	Smith			J Finlay & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Vorwaerts	3729	Clanak			A L S N Co
Scindia	3283	Kelso			W and A G & Co
4 Elmmoor	2230	Williamson	Antwerp	15-7	W & A G and Co
5 Ekbatana	860	Krizan	Antwerp	15-7	W & A G & Co
6 Kybfels	3119	Frisins			W & A G & Co
Bonera	3189	Burns			W and A G & Co
8 Shinyo Maru	3654	Okhuma	Kobe	16-7	N Y Kaisha
9 Delta	4780	Martin			P & O Co
10 & 11 Chupra	3154	McFadyn	Antwerp	16-7	M M & Co
14 Lirga	937	Buller			M M and Co
15 Bombay Maru	3898	Fazawa			N Y K
16 Heim	758	Erikson			F F and Co

H W P D

Courland .....760 Goolsm ..... Fo S N Co
Penang..... 552 Vallji..... Bo S N Co

H W V D

Dwarka .....759 Moxon ..... M M and Co

M W D D

Barula.....1899 Milne ..... M M and Co

ARRIVALS

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Dwarka	Moxon ...	Busreh, July 6
	charsels	stryker	Calcutta, July 3
	City of Bombay	Scary	Kochi, July 11
14	Hildalgo ...	Horbord	Hull, May 27
	HMS Perseus	Talbot	Colombo, July 2
	Nanca	Garwood ...	Moji, June 22
	Homayun ...	Mirch	Akyab, July 2

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Konig	C Ibsen ..	Durban

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Shwedagon, Creagh, for Rangoon.
" Himnoor, William, for Port Said.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Dwarka, for Persian Gulf.
" City of Bombay, for Liverpool, &c.
" Nairung, for Calcutta.
" Hidalgo, for Hull &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Societa Nazionale Di'servizi Marittimi Coy's. steamer Ischia, from Kobe left Singapore for Bombay on the 13th instant and is expected to arrive here on the 24th evening.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Austria, left Trieste on the 10th instant, and is due here about the 1st August. The same Coy's. steamer Trieste, from Trieste via Karachi is due here on the 15th instant at 9 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—23 bales wool, E Shivaji ; 5 cases sola hats C Macdonald and Co ; 2,587 cwts linseed cakes, Breul and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—17,000 cwts wheat, 3,960 cwts masoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—1,982 cwts wheat, John Fachiri ; 10,900 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Scindia s—130 cakes goat skins, E N Stein; 204 cwts gum Arabic, S Khetsey and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Scindia s—870 casks goat skins, E N Stein.

Baron Balfour 6,200 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Dido s—1,500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—19 bales 25 casks, goats skins, E N Stein ; 18 cases opium, P and S N Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Romera s—7,800 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 poppyseed, E D Sasoon and Co.

Ville de Orans s—500 cwts mustardseed Volkart Bros; 5,250 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ekbatana s—110 bales cotton, waste, C Peraj and Co ; 24 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co ; 80 bales hemp, E Oomersey ; 75 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Chupra s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 57 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Kybifels s—1,250 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s.—55 bales cottonfly, C Peraj and Co ; 31 bales cowhides, H Gannon and Co; 100 cwts fennel seed, Volkart Bros ; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, 1,000 gingelly seed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 500 cwts crushed myrabolams, Kaliandas Bros; 500 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 450 cwts gum Arabic, M Jaferbhoy; 100 bales hemp, E Oomersey. 35 bales cottonfly, 3 bales cotton waste M Abdul Razak.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Lindenfels s.—2,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sicilia s.—1,000 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sicilin s—100 bales cotton. Volkart Bros.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Sicilia s.—25 bales cotton yarn, W H Brady and Co.

FOR PORT SAID for Orders.

Elnimoor s.—6,696 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR COPENHAGEN.

Morocco s.—50 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vorwaerts s—460 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Bombay Maru s—100 bales cotton, twist J David.

Delta s—1 box Indian carpet, J Nick Forrestea, 20 cwts gum olibanum, S Vazir 80 cwts sharkfins, 9 cwts fishmaws, H A Mahomed and Son ; 4 cwts Cambay stones G Shamji ; 3 cases opium, P and O S N Co.

FOR KOBE.

Shinyo Maru s—4 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

FOR SHANGHAI.

Shinyo Maru s—300 bales cotton twist, M Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delta s—20 cwts gum Arabic, S Cooverji.

FOR CALCUTTA

Umta s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 14.

Steamer Dwarka from Busreh via Karachi Agents M M and Co. 1 bundle hides, 2 bundles skins, 425 skins 28 boxes 12 bundles dates, 1 bundle specie, 21 bundles tobacco.

Steamer Barola from Bushre via Karachi Agents M M and Co.—53 bundles skins, 9 bags 146 boxes dates, 10 cases B K shoe nails, 86 bales cotton, 43 bundles 30 bales wool, 21 bags almonds 12 bags C seeds, 274 bags poppy. seed, 2 tins pearls, 4 bundles specie 5 bundles rupees, 8 bundles dollars.

INSPECTION OF VESSELS.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild have received from the Department of Commerce, United States Government, a copy of the latest regulations governing the inspection of United States vessels which are inspected at least once every year in order to see that they are in proper condition to be used in humanization with safety to life and that all requirements in Law with regard to fires, boats, pumps, hose, life preservers, floats, anchors, cables, etc., are properly complied with An Act has also been passed by Congress during the present year which is of far-reaching importance to those commanding and officering United States vessels. Every steam vessel of a thousand tons gross or over must carry at least three certificated Officers who shall keep three watches whilst such vessel is being navigated. It is unlawful for the master, owner, agent or other person having authority, to permit an officer of any vessel to take charge of the deck watch of the vessel upon leaving or immediately after leaving port, unless such officer shall have had at least six hours off duty within the twelve hours immediately preceding the time of sailing. No certificated officer on any ocean or coastwise vessel is required to do duty to exceed nine hours of any twenty-four only in port, in lading the date of arrival, or more than twelve hours of any twenty-four at sea, except in a case of emergency when life or property is endangered. It should be mentioned here that so far as British steamers are concerned, there is no law compelling any vessel to carry certificated Officers so long as she is outside the three mile limit of the United Kingdom. In the tramp steamers, which form eighty per cent of the entire shipping of this country, only two Officers are carried in the majority of cases, which means that they must necessarily be on at least fifteen hours duty per diem. In the case of vessels abroad it is not an unfrequent occurrence for an Officer to commence supervising or loading cargo at sunset, work until midnight then keep watch on the bridge whilst the steamer is being navigated to the next port where she arrives the following morning at daylight, when the same routine is carried on. For the past twenty years the Guild have pointed out the grave injustice inflicted upon Officers in respect to their hours of duty. With regard to Australia and New Zealand, laws have been made governing the hours of ships officers on the same lines as those now adopted by the United States, It is hoped that at an early date some consideration will be shown by the present Government to the Officers of British merchant ships.

LIQUORSHOP AT MATUNGA.

A correspondent writes :—The residents of Matunga are grieved to hear that a liquor shop is going to be opened near the railway station. The locality is purely a Hindu one and the residents fear that the shop will be a nuisance. Matunga is a small suburb and though several workmen are engaged in "Tadwadi," there being three to four liquor and toddy shops in the vicinity there seems to be no necesity to open a new shop.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 13th July to 6 a.m. on the 14th July :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	3	2
Total mortality from all causes		83

H. M. S. "Perseus," Commander H. F. Talbot, R. N., arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Colombo, which port she left on the 2nd July.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

D'ARCY.—July 4, at Simla, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Stuart D'Arcy, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

AUSTIN—HAMMILL.—July 5, at the Catholic Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev. Father Theodule, Joseph Crane Austin, Punjab Police, son of the late F. I. V. Austin, Bombay Civil Service, and Mrs. Austin, of Manchester, England, to Clare Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Hammill.

DEATH.

PERCY.—June 3, at her residence, Dulce Domum, 20, Museum Road, Bangalore, Frances Amelia Percy, relict of the late Henry Fitzmaurice Percy, of Alnwick, Northumberland and Burbridge Manor, Guildford, Surrey, England, daughter of the late George Towers Eddington, of Burrisokeane, Ireland, aged 73 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Association Football League.—Commercial Gymkhana vs. Grant Medicals, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, 7 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : A wise man should guard himself against the intoxication of wealth, power, learning, praise, and passions of youth ; for there is in them all an evil breath which deprives a man of reason.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 4th inst., left Aden at 5 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a.m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday at 2-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

Marcn ..... Tivoli ..... Schroder
Overture .....The White Queen Metra
Valse .....Remembrance .....Joyce
Selection from...Verdis Opera . Il Trovatore
Intermezzo ..... Saloma .....Lorraine
Gavotte ...Softly Unawares ...Lincke
Polka de Sabots ... .Descher

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V.D.,and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell,Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day.

KILLED BY THE FALL OF A TREE.—Beeha Sambhoo, a cooly was engaged with others, in sawing wood in the compound of Mr. Thribhuvandas Varjivandas on Girgaum Back-road, when a cocoanut tree was blown down by the wind and fell on him. He was immediately taken to Dr. Bhajikhar's Hospital, but on arrival there life was found to be extinct.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Shinya Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Delta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m. tomorrow. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour

NEW NIGHT SCHOOL.—The seventh anniversary of the new Night High School was celebrated on Saturday in the school premises at Umarkhadi, under the presidentship of Mr. Jayvantrao, B.A. The hall was crowded with past and present students and guests, among whom Mr. Surve, B.A.,LL.B, and Dr. Borde were present. Mr. Dandekar, the principal of the school, which has been recognised by Government, read a long report on the progress of the school. Messrs. G. R. Desai, B.A.,LL.B., Shriyan Hury and B. P. Wadke (a student) delivered speeches appropriate to the occasion. The gathering terminated after the presidential address and refreshment.

The Admiralty have decided to erect a wireless signal station at Brough in South Ronaldshay, the most southerly of the Orkney group. The contract for the erection of the station has been obtained by a Kirkwall firm, and the works have to be completed within five months.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION CASE.

EVIDENCE OF THE COMMISSIONER

Mr. A. K. Donald, Acting Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, yesterday recorded the evidence of Mr. P. R. Cadell, Municipal Commissioner, in the suit in which Mr. Byramji R. B. Jeejibhoy, the defeated candidate at the last Municipal by-election in the Fort Ward, filed a petition asking that the election of Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit be set aside.

Mr. Cursetji Cowasji Suntoke, with Mr. B. H. Warden, appeared for the petitioner, while the first respondent was represented by Mr. Cowasji Sethna and Mr. Watcha; the Municipal Commissioner being represented by Mr. Crawford, solicitor.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, examined by Mr. Suntoke, said that he remembered the by-election for the Fort Ward, which took place on June 11. Witness investigated the challenges made at the election. One of the votes challenged was that of Cassum Moti. He also investigated the impersonation case. He took down no statement at the time of investigation. Witness made inquiry regarding the vote of Cassum Moti, and took down the statements made before him.

MR. CADELL'S RECORD.

At this stage Mr. Sethna said that after the result had been declared, Mr. Cadell took down certain statements which he had no authority to take.

Mr. Suntoke requested the witness to produce the statements, but witness replied that he had not brought them to Court.

Mr. Sethna objected to the statements going in, asserting that they had not been made before a competent authority. Mr. Cadell took them down for his own use with a view to taking steps against the individual who had impersonated Cassum Moti.

His Honour allowed Mr. Cadell to produce the depositions which he had taken and the latter accordingly left the Court to fetch them.

Continuing, Mr Sethna said that he had no objection to the statements being marked for purposes of identification.

Mr. Cadell having by this time returned with the statements he was further examined by Mr. Sethna. He said he took down the statements on July 11 ; but could not say at what time. The statements contained everything that was said. Mr. Petit was present on July 12. The witness, at this stage, presented the statements.

AN UNSUPPORTED CHALLENGE.

Questioned by Mr. Sethna, witness said he had made inquiries regarding the challenge, according to section 64, clause (3), of the Municipal Act. On July 9, witness said, nobody attended to support the challenge. Dr. Sukhia gave witness the information on the day of the election. He (Dr. Sukhia) requested Mr. Cadell to inquire into the matter. Witness further said that he did not see Mr. Petit and Dr. Sukhia fighting on the Corporation premises. Challenges were made as regards eight votes. Two votes were disallowed One of the votes disallowed was that of Cassum Moti. The statements were not made on oath. They were made in Gujarati, which witness did not understand. He used to put his questions in Hindustani and these were interpreted. Witness further said that he took down whatever appeared to be important. He did not tell Noor Mahomed that he would take steps against him.

Questioned by the Court, Mr. Cadell said he informed Mr. Petit that if he (Mr. Petit) required a copy of the statements, he should apply for the same through his pleader.

Examined by Mr. Suntoke, witness said that Dr. Sukhia was not present at the time the inquiries were made.

The case was then adjourned to the 24th instant.

POLICE COURTS.

OCCUPYING PUBLIC ROADS.

Eighteen Indian traders were charged by Sergeant Beldon with having caused obstruction to the traffic by occupying a portion of the street for the purpose of conducting their business. The accused were arrested on Sunday near Khara Kuva, Marwari Bazaar, when they were transacting some business in silver on the public road. The case was heard yesterday at Girgaum before a bench of Honorary Magistrates consisting of the Hon. A. Hill-Trevor (chairman) and Mr. V. S. Joshi. The accused were severally convicted and sentenced to pay fines of Rs. 30 each.

CASE OF CHEATING.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which two Parsis, Rustomji Cowasji Mistri and Framroz Byramji, were charged by Inspector Smith with cheating another Parsi, named Hormusji Dhanjibhoy Bhesania, in respect of a sum of Rs. 200.

It was alleged that on the 24th ultimo the two accused obtained from the complainant a loan of Rs. 200, on the security of a bank pass-book, which was represented as belonging to the 1st accused, who was said to have Rs. 3,000 to his credit. On enquiry it was ascertained that the pass-book belonged to the 1st accused's niece, Pirojbai, who had only Rs. 30 to her credit at the bank, and that zeros were added by the accused to the figures in the pass-book to make the amount appear as Rs. 3,000.

The Magistrate sentenced each of the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default two months' further rigorous imprisonment. The entire fine, if paid, was ordered to be handed over to the complainant.

ILLICIT COCAINE TRADE.

Ranchod Kursandas, residing at Cavel-street, Kalbadevi, was yesterday charged by Excise Inspector Hudson, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, with being found in possession of 1,440 grains of cocaine.

Acting on certain information received, the Excise Officers searched the house of a man named Bansi Ramrutiondas at Kalbadevi on the 10th instant and seized 20 grains of cocaine. In consequence of certain statements made by Bansi, the house of Ranchod was searched and 1,440 grains of cocaine were found. At the time of the search the accused, Ranchod, was not in the house, but he was subsequently traced and arrested on the 12th instant. Bansi, meanwhile, was charged before Mr. Oliveira on July 11 and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused, Ranchod, pleaded guilty to the charge and Mr. B. F. Desai, pleader, represented to the Court that the accused was only a tool in the hands of Bansi. He was, moreover, suffering from heart desease, and he therefore asked that he might be dealt with leniently by the Court

The accused had one previous conviction.

The Magistrate said that, considering the accused was in bad health, the most lenient sentence he could pass was four months' rigorous imprisonment.

KARACHI AS A PILGRIM PORT.

ABSENCE OF REGULAR SAILINGS.

The Collector of Karachi remarking on the report of the Protector of Pilgrims at Karachi for the year 1912-13 says :—

The net result is that Government expended Rs.50,000 in the year, of which some Rs. 6,000 represent expenditure on establishment and current charges, and Rs. 44,000 represent the construction of the permanent camp.

Some 200 pilgrims sailed to the Hedjaz fromKarachi and large numbers, the total of which is not stated, passed through Karachi, and sailed to the Hedjaz from Bombay. It was anticipated that some 8,000 pilgrims would sail to the Hedjaz from Karachi and Government expressed their belief that the shipping companies would be able and willing to arrange for the regular sailing of ships from Karachi from the next pilgrim season. The failure of shipping companies to fulfil this anticipation has been under discussion in correspondence with the Government. Since their head-quarters are situated at Bombay, it does not appear that any measures to secure a more successful result in the coming season can be taken in Karachi or suggested from here.

The matter was fully discussed with the local Haj Committee. It was calculated that if 8,000 persons sailed from Karachi, paying an average rate of Rs. 60 per head, the profit of pilgrim brokers at 5 per cent. would amount, for some three months of work, to Rs. 24,000 and it was believed that local men could be found who would perform these duties with thorough zeal and intelligence for half this sum. The Committee therefore prepared an agreement with the brokers who were selected that they should pay one-half of their receipts to a charitable fund which was to be opened for the benefit of the pilgrims. It is understood that this proposal has very naturally met with the disapproval of the brokers of Bombay, for, if the system were successful here, it might possibly be introduced there. If Government do not approve of this system the Committee will of course abandon it but the Collector respectfully desires to state with complete confidence that the system was introduced with the highest possible motives and that no suggestion has been made that any person connected with the pilgrim traffic in Karachi has obtained or sought to obtain any personal advantage from it

The following Government resolution has been issued :—

Government have no objection to the continuance of the practice under which half the commission charged by the pilgrim brokers at Karachi is assigned to the Haj Committee for the relief of destitute pilgrims.

In regard to the remedial measures suggested the Commissioner in Sind should be informed that, pending a decision on their proposals for the grant of monopoly of the pilgrim traffic, which proposals include a minimum number of direct sailings from Karachi, Government are enquiring whether the present Agents of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company are prepared to arrange for such sailings during the season now commenced.

DISGUSTED OF HUSBAND.

YOUNG WIFE'S SUICIDE.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of a young Hindu woman named Parvatibai (16), who lived at Kumbharwada.

It appeared from the evidence that there was a quarrel between the woman and her husband on Sunday night. The deceased was rather indifferent to her husband's overtures and he slapped her and threatened to complain about her conduct to her mother. After this the husband left the room and, discussing the matter with a neighbour, resolved to see her mother the next morning. On his return he found that the room was closed from inside. He was next startled to see flames issuing from the room and forcing open the door, found the bed ablaze and his wife lying on it. She was immediately removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where she died. Before her death she said that she had poured kerosene oil on her clothes and set them on fire.

A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.....	15	m 9	51	27	1
		9	12 a	24	9
Wed... ..	16	m 10	43	27	8
		10	9 a	24	11
Thur ...	17	m 11	24	28	1
		10	58 a	25	2
Fri	18	m 0	0 a	28	3
		11	41 a	25	5
Sat	19	m 0	32	28	4
Sun	20	m 0	10	25	7
		1	1 a	28	3

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.....	15	m 2	33	16	6
		3	52 a	22	10
Wed.....	16	m 3	24	16	5
		4	46 a	20	5
Thur ...	17	m 4	10	16	4
		5	29 a	19	10
Fri	18	m 4	53	16	3
		6	7 a	19	4
Sat	19	m 5	31	16	5
		6	41	18	11
Sun	20	m 6	7	16	7
		7	12 a	18	7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

July	Sunrise.	Sunset.
15 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 9m.	do 7h. 19m
16 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 10m.	do 7h. 19m
17 (Thursday)	do 6h. 10m.	do 7h. 19m
18 (Friday)	do 6h. 10m.	do 7h. 18m
19 (Saturday)	do 6h. 8m.	do 7h. 18m
20 (Sunday)	do 6h. 9m.	do 7h. 18m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon July 18th, 11h. 36-4m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 26th, 30h. 28-7m. p.m.; New Moon, Aug. 2nd, 6h. 23-1m p.m.; First Quarter, 9th, 9h. 33-0m. a.m.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 14.

Both monsoon currents are active and more or less rainfall is reported from all parts of the country except Rajputana, and the region to the west. There are indications that a disturbance is forming at the head of the Bay.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab (excluding the south-western districts) east Central Provinces, and the west coast ; fairly general in the north-west frontier Provinces, west Central Province and the north Madras coast ; local in Bengal, Gujarat and Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Kashmir, East Rajputana the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and South-east Madras.

Port Blair reports one each ; Bassein and Diamond Island one-and a-half ; Lashio and Maymyo, one ; Burdwan, two ; Hazaribagh, one-and a-half ; Patna and Gaya, one, Bareilly and Chakrata, two, Dehra Dun, one-and-a-half Mussoorie, six, Muktesar, one, Delhi and Lahore, two, Ambala, three-quarters, Khushab and Cherat, one-and-a-half. Lyalpur, one ; Hoshangbad, a half ; Seoni three-quarters, Raipur, one-and-a-half, Marmagao, seven ; Nizamabad one, Hanumkonda, four, Mangalore, two, Masulipatam, one ; Waltair, one-and-a-half.

Forecast :—Extension of rainfall into Rajputana and Gujarat.

ABNORMAL RAINFALL IN BURMA.

RANGOON, July 14.

The rainfall since May 1 up to date in Rangoon is over sixty inches, or over double that for the corresponding period of last year.

AT SEA.

The Wilson Line steamer Hidalgo, captain R. A. Harbord, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull reports having experienced in the Arabian Sea strong S.-W. wind and high Sea.

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G's. Hosp.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	51·26	50·50	51·0
Monday, 14th July.....	0·49	0·26	0·39
Total.....	51·75	50·76	51·19

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. July 14.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Corpdg. Corpdg. Total.		Total. 1911	Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	0·75	40·15	21·51	15·39	

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 14th July		Total up-to-date,	
In. cts.		In. cts.	
0	79	52	74

Castle-Rock between Ratnagiri and Mormugao of the Meteorogical Report for Western India.

Temperature.		Rain fall.			
Max.	Min.	Past 24 hours.		From 1st June to date.	
		In. Ct.		In. Ct.	
86	68	0	97	74	48

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 13th	93·8	81·0	...	...
Jask ...	93·8	83·3	...	...
Muskat ...	...	...	...	...
Multan ...	106·8	81·0	...	3·85
Rawalpindi ...	97·7	71·6	0·33	6·15
Lahore ...	92·9	73·2	2·31	6·16
Sirsa ...	98·8	73·5	0·37	10·20
Ambala ...	92·5	76·9	0·80	12·42
Delhi ...	96·0	77·3	1·96	8·39
Agra ...	98·0	80·5	...	3·22
Mainpuri ...	89·3	77·6	0·28	3·27
Jhansi ...	99·1	75·5	0·14	1·44
Cawnpore ...	98·1	78·5	0·46	7·18
Allahabad ...	84·1	77·0	0·81	6·59
Jacobabad ...	111·1	84·3	...	0·82
Karachi ...	89·5	83·0	...	0·67
Ajmer ...	94·3	81·2	...	5·63
Jaipur ...	94·2	78·1	...	8·78
Kotah ...	97·1	82·6	...	3·56
Bhuj ...	91·0	79·5	0·01	6·11
Dwarka ...	89·3	82·2	...	3·35
Veraval ...	83·6	80·3	0·07	18·22
Rajkot ...	93·1	74·3	...	13·7
Bhavnagar Para.	92·5	78·3	...	24·3
Surat ...	88·9	78·6	0·15	23·20
Ahmedabad ...	92·6	78·7	0·50	15·06
Deesa ...	91·3	77·4	0·04	10·66
Neemuch ...	86·9	75·0	...	7·72
Indore ...	88·6	74·6	...	8·78
Jubbulpore ...	92·8	75·3	...	11·81
Saugor ...	89·8	76·1	...	10·61
Hoshangabad ...	85·6	75·9	0·66	7·29
Khandwa ...	89·2	76·1	0·48	10·35
Akola ...	94·2	77·5	...	9·14
Amraoti ...	89·8	77·3	...	13·77
Nagpur ...	92·1	76·8	0·18	15·35
Chanda ...	94·5	76·0	0·31	14·65
Raipur ...	94·7	74·6	1·80	9·74
BOMBAY ...	87·1	78·6	0·59	44·05
Ratnagiri ...	85·3	76·1	0·85	40·73
Mormugao ...	79·0	74·2	6·59	51·70
Karwar ...	79·7	73·0	1·07	51·23
Malegaon ...	89·4	75·1	...	7·58
Ahmednagar ...	84·8	70·	...	13·6
Poona ...	85·0	72·3	0·01	16·41
Sholapur ...	92·

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [July 14th 1913.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 11th July 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	23	26,138
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	32	38,243

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 3rd July	3	p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 3rd July	4	„
Bank of Mad. „ „ 8th July	5	„

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 44 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE —

The market opened quiet at 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T., 1s. 3 29-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 3-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There is very little business doing either way.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 7-8d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	... 1s. 4 9-32d. Sept
Do. do France	... 170
Do. do Marks	... 138 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... 145 1-4
Shanghai „	... 197 1-4
Japan „	... 150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

This market still remains closed.

BULLION.—

On Saturday bar silver in London was 1-8 higher for ready at 27 1-16 and 1-16 higher for forward at 27 1-4. New York was 3-8 higher at 58 3-4. The local market opened at 69 1-8 for Ready and the Settlement and declined,-4 during the day. A moderate business has been done.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs	21	1	0
Australian Gold	... „	24	0	0
Sovereign Gold	... „	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready	... „	68	14	0
1st Settlement	... „	68	14	0
2nd Settlement	... „	63	14	0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready	... „	78	4	0
1st Settlement	... „	78	4	0
2nd Settlement	... „	78	4	0

COTTON

MARKET REPORT.—

Messrs. K. Galie and Co, of Liverpool write as follows in their weekly report date 26th June :—

"To a great many operators, the strength of the cotton market in face of good weather, poor trade demand, financial stringency, and slackness in the speculative department, is a puzzling feature. There is no scarcity of convinced bears, who foresee extremely low prices by the end of the year, but they mostly stop short at theorising, being kept from backing their opinion by extensive short selling by the fear that the near future, which marks the beginning of the most critical period for the cotton plant, may being some unfavourable development and scare the still large short interest in America into hasty covering."

The position now remains much the same as it was when the above was written. There is a lack of speculative element in the market either to give an impetus to prices, or to cause a decline. People continue to theorise and in the meanwhile prices follow weather reports from day to day. Bears fear an unfavourable development, and bulls are not inclined to commence a campaign at near 6 1-4d. unless there is a real setback to the crop.

The only telegram received is that of Messrs Weld and Co, reporting a quiet Saturday market in New York. There was little or no change in the American markets on Saturday. The local market this morning opened quiet with good Broach quoted Rs. 289. There has been little business doing owing to a holiday Ready cotton has attracted little attention.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	...	289	Mar.
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	254	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	...	239	do
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola	...	274	do

OLD CROP.

		Rs.	
Good Sawginned Dharwar	...	264	July
Good M. G. Coompta	...	274	do
Good M. G. Westerns	...	270	do
Good H. G. Westerns	...	264	do
Good M. G. Miraj	...	284	do
Fine Khamgaon Akola	...	246-7	do

LIVERPOOL OPENS.—

Opening Tone	... Easy.
Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Total Imports	... 21,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·43 —05	6·35 —05	6·21 —05
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan
6·16 —04	6·11 —05	6·11 —04
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apr.
6·11 —04	6·13 —04	6·14 —04

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The markets are closed to-day for the Ekadashi holiday.

SHARES.

The Share and Government Paper markets continue closed to-day. Tenders for the new three crores Government Loan have been invited for the 18th July 1913 and the sooner the market opens again the better for the Mercantile Community of the city. Another letter has been sent to-day to the Police Commissioner by the Chairman of the Stock Exchange, a favorable reply to which is anxiously awaited.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., Saturday :—

Cotton	3,713	bales.
Wheat	23,382	cwts.
Linseed	18,409	„
Rapeseed	3,194	„
Gingellyseed	639	„
Poppyseed	1,583	„
Groundnuts	1,016	„
Castorseed	3,321	„
Rice	897	„
Myrabollams	694	„
Cottonseed	10,165	„
Mowraseed	5,706	„
Gram	675	„
Joowar	1,003	„
Maize	Nil	
Barley	1,476	„

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL July 14.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Tone of Market	... Steady.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
July-Aug....	6·48	6·49
Aug.-Sept...	6·40	6·41
Sept.-Oct....	6·26	6·27
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·20	6·21
Nov.-Dec....	6·16	6·17
Dec.-Jan. ..	6·15	6·16
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·15	6·16
Feb.-Mar. ..	6·17	6·18
Mar.-Apl ...	6·18	6·19

Prices taken at 11-5 a.m.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 12th July 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 5th July 1913:—

Liabilities.	July 5. Rs.	July 12. Rs.
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits at Head Office		
Public Deposits at Branches	15824084	15132977
Other Deposits	98311140	102626093
Post Bills	9456	10581
Sundries	4079126	2851565
	138854406	142021216
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	184 2920	18148293
Other authorised Securities	63682	63582
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	18104307	17869546
Loans do. do.	37060225	36807157
Bills discounted and purchased	21788530	22274039
Dead Stock	258707	258707
Stamps	5345	5258
Bullion	476349	394837
Balances with other Banks	707348	484942
Sundries	933389	648835
Cash	40695095	45135720
Rupees	138854405	142021216

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld	100	100	14 „	283
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 „	1?6 x
Bank of India	100	50	6 „	69 CD
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 „	175
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 „	1480
Bank of Rangoon	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld	50	10	5 ,	13
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank	100	50	7	65¼
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6¼	14
Central Bank of India	50	25		30¼
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank	£10	£ 4	4 „	86
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	d125	dl.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India	25	12½	12½ „	615

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	670
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 „	137
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas Jhudo Feeder)	100	100	6 „	16p
Do. M'pur Khas—Khadro Feeder	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ „	600
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ „	133
Central Provinces	25		4	97
Guzrat Railway	100		4 ,	121

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	6 p c.	153
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 „	12¼
Bamankua	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p. c.	100
Baroda Tram. Co.	100	100	4 p. c.	50
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	63?¼
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld. O.	£10	£10	Nil	195x
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	174
Bombay Ice Mfg	100	100	4 p. c.	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	935
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p. c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co. O.	250	250	7-8	250
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	272½
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	8¼	28¼
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	100
Empire of I. L. A.	500	50	30 p c.	300
John Roberts and Co	100	100	5 p. c.	200
Josts Fans Supply Co	10	50	10 p.c.	205 / 50
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ „	183
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co	100	100	8	101
Marshand Price and Co O.	100	100	4 p c.	90
Do. do P.	100	100	7 p. c.	73
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	200	50	20 p. c.	375
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	...
Phillips and Co	40	40	10 p.c.	38
Port Canning Co	1000	1000	yr. 42	875
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	21¼
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	70 xd
Soundy and Co	100	100	...	20
Tata I. Sl. Co. O.	75	85	...	94
Tata I. Sl. Co. D.	80	80	...	195
Tata I. Sl. Co. Ld P.	150	150	...	174
Thacker and Co	50	50	30 p. c	215½
Tephone Co	25	25	yr. 1-2	66
Treacherand Co	500	500	yr. 80	490x1

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced	500	500	25	895
Alliance	1000	1003	...	75
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	530	40	232½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co	250	250	15	740
Bombay United	250	250	25	522½
Century	100	100	8	280
Central India	500	500	70	2145
China	1000	1000	....	785
Chho Silk	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill	700	700	30	1495
Coronation Mill	500	500	...	400
Connaught	300	300	..	175
Coorla	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent	100	100	20	128½
Currimbhoy	250	250	12½	285
Crown	500	500	20	600
David	450	250	10	538½
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	500
Empress	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill	200	200	6	195
Fazulbhoy	250	250	15	561½
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1625
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	362½
God Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	660
Hyoward and Bullough	500	500	15	400
Hderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg	1000	1000	...	460
Indo-China Mfg	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg	250	250	5	185
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh	1000	610	25	850
Khatow Makonjee	1000	1000	45	1390
Kohinoor	500	500	15	795
Leopold	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton	1000	1000	yr. 100	1450
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhavji Dharamsay	500	500	65	1450
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	80	3160
Morarji Gocouldas	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	80	80	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	245
New City of Bombay	500	500	35	1080
Phoenix	100	100	6	170
Presidency	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	727½
Sassoon Silk	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur	1000	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha	250	250	15	60
Standard Mills	500	500	25	1435
Sun	250	250	Nil	127½
Swan	250	250	10	302½
Swadesh	500	500	25	1732½
Textile	500	500	20	1435
Vishnu Cotton O	500	500	Nil	470
do P	500	500	Nil	665
Western India	1000	1000	25	622

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4300
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	140
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India	1000	1000	75	830
New Mofussil Co	400	400	60 84	865
New Berar	500	500	40	552½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	100	500	50	690
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 15th July, 1913.

487. Arms.—Orders having been received that the re-armament of the Corps with the short L. E. Rifles, all arms and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. This applies to Rifles issued for match shooting.

488. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

489. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

490. Lecture.—The Adjutant will give a lecture on Wednesday the 16th instant at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.

Subject.—Description of New Short Rifles. Rear Guard. All ranks are invited to attend.

491. Machine Gun.—The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade on Wednesday the 16th instant, (and not Thursday the 17th as previously notified) at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

II. The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A.R.S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters to day Tuesday the 15th instant, at 6-45 p.m.

492. Parade.—"G" Company will parade on Wednesday the 16th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress.—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

493. Spoon Shoot.—There will be a Spoon Shoot on Thursday the 17th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5 40 a.m

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, CAPT.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 14th July, 1913.

164. Signalling Class.—The Semaphore Signalling Class will parade at 7 p.m at Head-Quarters on Tuesday 15th instant.

165. Regimental Meeting.—There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters on Monday 21st instant at 9-30 p.m.

( ) Business:—Roll of B. V. A., Bombay Defence Scheme.

(2) Regimental Institute.

All members of the Corps are invited to attend.

(Sd.) A. D. CURTIS, Lieut. R. G. A.,
Offg. Adjt. B. V. A.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING CO.

The directors, forty-first Report, reads as follows :—

Your directors take this opportunity of lying before you the 41st audited balance sheet and profit and loss accounts for the year ending 31st December 1912 showing nett profit of dye works for the year of Rs 2,96,944-10-9; showing nett profit of spring mills for the year of Rs 6,54,401-9-4; Rs 9,51,346-4-1; which with the previous balance of Rs 2,460-15 3; amounts to Rs. 9,53,807-3-4. Out of this amount, as you are aware, the Directors have declared and paid the 52nd ad-interim dividend for the half-year ending 30th June 1912 on 6,848 shares at Rs 25-per share absorbing Rs. 1,71,200 0-0 and also have transferred to Machinery Deterioration Fund Rs 1,30,221-1-2; Repairs Fund Rs 76422-2-3; equalization of dividend fund Rs. 1,10,000; reserve fund Rs 1,10,000; Total Rs. 5,97,843-3-5 Leaving a nett balance of Rs. 3,55,963-15-11.

Out of this amount your directors recommend you to set aside to preliminary and sundry charges accounts Rs. 25,000, to equalization of dividend fund, Rs, 1,00,000, and to reserve fund Rs. 20,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,10,963-15-11 and out of this balance they recommend you to declare a dividend at the rate of Rs. 30-0-0 per share absorbing Rs. 2,05,440 and to carry forward Rs. 5,523-15-11 to this year's account.

Your directors trust that you will consider these results satisfactory. Your directors take a favourable view of prospects for this year, though not so brilliant as last year.

Your directors beg to report that during the year they ordered from Messrs. Platt Bros. & Co; Ld. 8,828 Spindles with the necessary preparatory machines which have all arrived and are now at work. They have further ordered from Messrs Platt Bros. & Co. Ld. 5 ring frames, 2 scutchers and 684 looms with the necessary preparatory machines for same for your spring mills and they hope to have these new looms working by the end of September 1913.

Your directors beg to report that they have acquired from Bai Jerbai N. Wadia a piece of land admeasuring 8609 square yards on a lease for 997 years on a rental of Rs. 100 payable monthly.

Your directors beg to report that they have as in previous years set aside Rs. 14,871-4-10 fire insurance fund account the amount of discount on premium received from the insurance companies for the efficient installation of hydrants and other fire appliances at your dye works and spring mills.

Your dye works including buildings, plant and stock, are insured for the sum of Rs. 17,36,000. Your spring mills property is insured as follows :—mill and other, buildings Rs. 8,33,500; machinery, sundries accessories, &c Rs. 28,38,900; stock of cotton yarn, cloth stores, &c. Rs. 14,55,000; total Rs. 51,27,400.

Profit and fixed charges for your dye works have been insured for a period of 12 months from 12th April 1912 for £46,000 at Lloyd's through Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.

Profits and fixed charges for your spring mills have been insured for a period of 12 months from 5th May 1912 for £ 65,000 at Lloyds through Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.

TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Directors' nineteenth report reads :—

Your directors take this opportunity of laying before you the 19th audited Balance Sheet, and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1912, showing a nett profit for the year of Rs. 9,08,692-15-10, which with the previous balance of Rs. 5,867-13 11, amountr to Rs. 9,14,590-13-9. Out of this amount, as you are aware, the directors have declared and paid a 27th ad-interim dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1912, on 2,800 shares at Rs. 50 (fifty) per share absorbing Rs. 1,40,000, and have transferred to Engine and machinery deterioration fund account Rs. 1,63,452-5-7 to repairs fund account Rs. 67,412, to reserve fund account Rs. 1,00,000, to equalization of dividend account Rs. 1,00,000 to preliminary and sundry charges account Rs. 932-4-3 total Rs. 5,71,796- -10 leaving a nett balance of Rs. 3,42,794-3-11.

Out of this balance your directors recommend you to set aside to reserve fund account Rs. 50,000 and to equalization of dividend account Rs. 1,17,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,75,794-3-11, and out of this balance they recommend you to declare a further dividend at the rate of Rs. 60 per share, absorbing Rs. 1,68,000 and to carry forward Rs. 7,794-3 11 to this year's account.

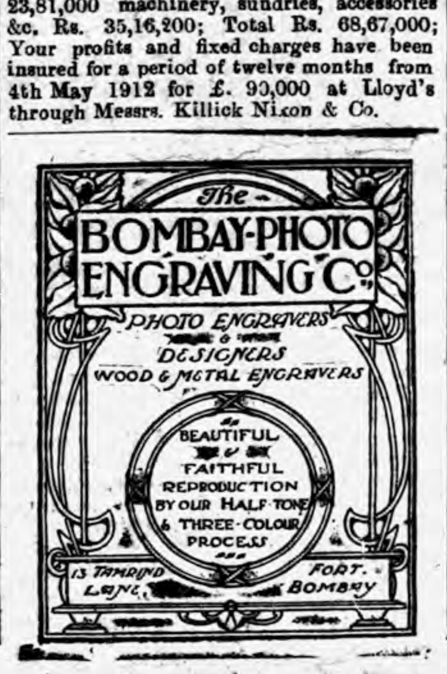
Your directors trust that you will consider these results satisfactory. Your directors take a favourable view of prospects for this year, though not so brilliant as last year.

Your directors beg to report that they have arranged to build a new sizing room at your mills.

Your directors beg to report that they have as in previous years, set aside Rs. 10,561-2-6 to fire insurance fund account the amount of discounts of premiums recovered from the Insurance Companies for the installation of automatic fire extinguishing sprinklers and efficient installation of hydrants and other fire appliances. Your director J. Black, retired from the Board on 19th April 1912 when he retired to England. Your directors accepted his resignation with regret. Your directors invited N. S. Glazebrook, Esq., to take his place on the Board. His appointment you are requested to confirm.

Your directors Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, and Hon'ble Sir Charles Armstrong, Kt, retire from office (as per clause 68 of the Articles of Association) but are eligible for re-election.

Your property is insured as follows:—mill and other buildings Rs. 9,69,800" stock of cotton, yarn, cloth, stores, &c. Rs. 23,81,000 machinery, sundries, accessories &c. Rs. 35,16,200; Total Rs. 68,67,000; Your profits and fixed charges have been insured for a period of twelve months from 4th May 1912 for £. 90,000 at Lloyd's through Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.



HIGH COURT.—JULY 15.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

815-12—Unwalla Jasraj Foajee vs Abdul Rehman Haji Suleman, Abdul Wahed and others, Payne.

766-12—Wacha and Co., R. D. Sethna vs. Motibai Alias Gokibai, Madhowji and Co.

641-11—Chothia, H F Manekshana N B. Panthaky and others, Raghavaya; Edgelow.

455-13—Little, Kavashala Dossabhoy Wadia vs Ebrahim Haji Ahmed, Juddah.

623-12—Pestonji, Joosub Oosman vs Haji Jakeria H Oosman Captain.

897-12—Maneklal Ladoba B Amrey-Sadanand Jaganath and others Shamrao.

1245-12—Mulji K. and T. Nana Yessoof Padval vs. Sitabai widow and another, Dastur and Co.

1308-12—Mulla and M. Pirat Hassan vs. Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed, Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

1319-12—Edgelow G W and Co. Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ld; Payne and Co.

43-13—Edgelow G W and Co Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ltd; Payne and Co.

309-03—Malvi H M and R, Jitmal Karayal vs Ebji Umersey Ardeshir H D and Co.

310-03—Malvi H M and R Jitmal Kanayal vs Shamji Ludha and Co Ardeshir H D and Co.

311-03—Malvi H M and R Mamraj Rambhagat vs Ebji Umersey, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1276-12—Chitnis M and K Manaji Cooverji Shirki vs Merwanji Jehangir, Vakil, Subnis and G.

1201-12—Subnis and G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil vs Manaji Cooverji Shirki, Chitnis M and K.

666-11—Jamshedji R and D. Sada Pang and Co; vs Shivnarayan Parbulal Edgelow G W and Co.

O.S. 301-13—Patell, Rogue Estevao Pereira vs Rojario Mathias de Silva and others, Patell, Bhimji.

O.S. 303-13—Patell, Rogue Estevao Pereira Rojario Mathias de Silva and others, Patell, Bhimji.

O.S. 312-13—Motichand, Nemchand Nathubhai vs Dayabhai Mancharam and others, Ardeshir.

262-13—Pestonji, Bai Jeewanbai widow, Bai Amboobai widow and others, Madhavji, Edgelow.

441-09—Little, Mathuradas Gokuldas vs Tehelram Girdharidas and another, Jamsetji.

891-12—Mulla, Abdul Aziz V Mahomed Khatizabai Tyabji.

939-12—Smetham, Parwati widow G S Bole, Vachha, Payne.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

250-12—Bicknell, Gopinath Premsukhdas vs Shrikisson Luchmondas, Patell and E.

542-11—Payne R D Sethna Rabiabai widow and others Forbes, Payne

968-10—Daphtary, the Indian Specie Bank Ld vs Kilachand Virchand and others, Hiralal and Co.

1075-10—Daptary, The Indian Specie Bank Ld vs Kilachand Virchand and others, Hiralal and Co.

1123-10—Daphtary The Indian Specie Bank Kilachand Virchand and others Hiralal.

458-13—Ardeshir Aldridge Salmon and Co Haji Rahimtulla Haji Vachha

175-13—Mulji Bhimji Chatraji and Co Javamul Genaji and others Mehta D.

229-13—Dalal Bhaidas Vallabhdas Nagindas Vallabhdas and others Motichand.

229-12—Mirza The Oriental Bank of India Ltd Noormahomed Jina Payne.

1096-12—Daphtary Joshna H Hands Sheriff Bhimji Ardeshir.

O.S. 159-12—Jehangir G B, Simhabai and others Reuben S Pezarker and others, Jehangir G B Shamrao, Patell.

450-13—Khanderao, Hirabai and others, Ardeshir M Unwalla and others, Mulla.

232-13—Nadirsha, Esubai Haji Tarmahomed H Adam, Little.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Cause.

329-13—Malvi, Hurmukhrai Amoolathchand vs Ramkissondas.

355-13—Khunderao Ramkaran Ramlal vs Gungunarayan Kissondas Malvi.

365-13—Matubhai C E Patell vs The Indian Hotels Co Ltd Wadia.

392-13—Matubhai Lalubhai Tribhowandas vs Sukhdev Ganeshram.

422-13—Nulla, R J Tata vs Dwarkabath Bhasker.

485-13—Edgelow Govind Bhanji vs Dawoodbhai Karsondas.

530-13—Nanu Ali Mahomed Fazal vs Hawabibi.

536-13—Bicknell The Automobile Co Lt vs R Anandram.

539-13—Matubhai Bejnath Harnandrai vs S M Kirtikar Chitnis.

545-13—Madhowji Hansraj Meghji and Co vs Karamsi Keshowji.

552-13—Madhowji Kasambhoy Mahomed vs Ahmed Mirja Hasan Mirja.

Suits for Hearing and final Disposal

Long Causes.

1353-12—Mulji K and Th Bai Nandagavri widow vs Mahomed Husein Thoria Topan, Captain and V; Maneklal and Tyabji.

1305-12—Captain and V Mahomed Husein Tharia Topan vs Bai Nandagavri widow Mulji Kh and Th.

45-12—Wadia G and Co. Ambalal Pragjiwandas vs Gulam Husein Keekabhoy and others.

355-11—Payne and Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mirza Mahomed Shirazu. Shroff D and D.

27-13—Mulji K and Th. Lady Janbai widow vs Mahomed Husein Taria Topan Ceptain and V.

1190-12—Hiralal and Co. Hari Bhau Lapru vs Motabhai Danishah Damkhanawalla. Pestonji R K and Co.

695-12—Bhaishanker K and G. The Laxmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co Ltd vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Bicknell M R and Co.

242-12—Mulla and M Pohomal Bros vs Popatlal Narandas Janwalla and another Jamshedji R and D.

184-12—Mulla and M Pohomal Bros vs Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia and another Jamshedji R and D.

375-12—Captain and V Ebrahim Saleh Haji Pochoddin Dharu vs Vazir Begam widow and others. Crawford B and Co.

801-12—Shroff D and D The Bombay Banking Corporation Ltd vs Krishnarao Gopalrao Bhabia Saheb Gaekwar Subnis and G.

1072-11—Mulla and M Shapurji Dadabhoy Mehta vs Jehangir Hormasji Bamboot, Shamrao M and H.

142-12—Malvi N M and R Messrs Harnandrai Fulchand vs Messrs Chajoo Ram and Sons Payne and Co.

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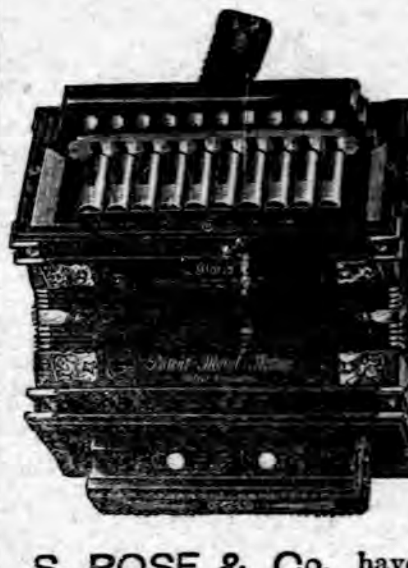

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MR. P. R. CADELL.

HIS SERVICES APPRECIATED BY BOMBAY CORPORATION.

At the meeting of the Bombay Corporation, Mr. A. M. Tod, the President, drew the attention of the members to the following letter he had received from Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Municipal Commissioner :—

"Sir,—I have the honour to state that Government have been pleased to appoint me to act in a short vacancy as Commissioner of Sind, and it is therefore necessary for me to resign my post as Municipal Commissioner with effect from the 15th instant. I understand that Government intend to appoint Mr. Crerar as Municipal Commissioner, subject to his resigning the post on my vacating the post of Acting Commissioner in Sind, and that a notification to that effect is issuing. It is my intention, subject to the sanction of Government and the assent of the Standing Committee, to proceed on a short period of leave after vacating my appointment as Acting Commissioner in Sind, after which I shall return to my post as Municipal Commissioner."

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that he would not be considered out of order if he moved a resolution on the subject, as had been done on similar occasions in the past. He then moved the following resolution :—

That on the occasion of the departure of Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S., to take up, temporarily, the office of Commissioner in Sind, the Corporation desires to place on record their cordial appreciation of the valuable and important services rendered by him to the city in his capacity as Municipal Commissioner during the past three years. Mr. Cadell's administrative ability and firm grasp of the varied questions concerning the Municipal administration of the city, together with his zeal energy and promptitude in carrying out the duties of his office, have been of very great value to the Corporation in advancing Municipal progress in a variety of directions.

That a copy of this resolution be communicated to Mr. Cadell, with the thanks of the Corporation for his valued services and with an expression of the Corporation's hope that he would soon return to them with renewed health and vigour."

In moving the resolution Sir Pherozeshah said that he was sure the whole Corporation joined with him in the hope that they would soon have Mr. Cadell back with renewed health and vigour. Whenever they had an able and most useful and energetic commissioner, the Government took him away from them. They had sent Mr. Harvey to Simla and now they were sending Mr. Cadell, though for a short time, to Karachi, but in the case of the latter they hoped that in spite of the higher honours awaiting a municipal commissioner, Mr. Cadell would be back in a short time. Many of them had had to fight as hard as they could with him on many an occasion, but that did not prevent them from recording on the present occasion their full and complete appreciation of the zeal, energy and tact displayed by him in all his work. They especially appreciated his valuable services in introducing new life and vigour in every department of the Municipal administration.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that he had great pleasure in seconding the resolution moved by the leader of the House. He wished to point out one thing which Sir Pherozeshah had omitted, which was that they were indebted to Government for giving them the ablest available member of the Civil Service as their Commissioner.

Sir Pherozeshah : "I have not omitted it. I had said it on so many occasions that I did not think it necessary to repeat it."

Sir Ibrahim, continuing, said that in the administration of the civic affairs of the most important city in the East, it was natural that there should exist differences of opinion. Mr. Cadell, who was in no way inferior to the ablest commissioners they had had in the past, was at the head of the administration, but on this Board, where a number of leading public citizens sacrificed their time and energy to the interest of the city, where public spirit stood at a high mark, differences of opinion were bound to arise. But the Commissioner had always been found to resist all prejudices and it was the mutual appreciation of the fact that they were all combined to serve the interest of the city that a successful administration could be achieved. In conclusion he said that they would all agree with him in the hope expressed by Sir Pherozeshah, that in spite of the brilliant future prospects in front of a municipal commissioner they should be fortunate enough to have Mr. Cadell back.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

L'ALLIANCE FRANCAISE.

ANNIVERSARY GATHERING.

The Salle Francaise was the scene of a brilliant cosmopolitan gathering yesterday when under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Lord Willlngdon, Governor of Bombay, the anniversity of the foundation of the Bombay Group was celebrated with great eclat. The hall was filled to overflowing with members and guests. The most notable feature of the gathering was the presence of several of the Foreign Consuls.

Light refreshments were first served, which were followed by short speeches delivered by Prof. Peltier, M. C. Principal N. Fraser, M. Martin the French Consul, M. Zaffer Bey, the Turkish Consul, and Mr. B. B. Chichgar.

Prof. Louis Peltier expressed his gratification at the progress made by the Bombay Group of the Alliance during the short space of one year, and at the recognition the institution had received from his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. He referred in appreciative terms to the signal services rendered to the institution by the devoted members and lovers of the French language and literature. He then read a telegram, composed and prepared by M. Martin, wherein on behalf of the members of the Group, he expressed their sense of deep gratitude to His Excellency for the great honour done to the institution.

M. Martin said that he was very proud of the great success attained by the institution, and thanked Prof. Peltier to whose initiative and energy that success was due. He wished it all success and a bright future.

Principal Fraser remarked that it was the patriotic duty of every Frenchman to lend the institution his support which it so richly deserved.

M Jaffer Bey and M. Chichgar also spoke in appreciative terms of the progress made by the Group and wished it success.

A choice selection of music was then rendered, in which Mlle. D. R. Dady kindly took part.

The proceedings terminated with the representation of the lively farce by Labiche entitled "Embrassons-nous, Folleville." The players acquitted themselves creditably, the role of Berthe being admirably impersonated by Mlle Meyer.. The farce was very greatly enjoyed.

The brilliant soiree will constitute a memorable event in the history of the institution. All credit is due to Prof. Peltier who has spared no exertion to make the Bombay Group of the Alliance Francaise a centre of culture and refinement.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

SHERWOOD FORESTER VERSUS HORNETS A. C.

While the agriculturists and grain merchants are chortling with glee at the ever-present and ever-continuing rain, it is becoming somewhat wearisome to football enthusiasts to find one afternoon succeed another and that footer has to be played on a slippery and rain-soaked ground. Almost without a break so far the League has moved its way through an atmosphere of slush and slop. And yesterday was no exception, for though the rain did not actually descend during the progress of the game, the ground had become sodden earlier in the afternoon. The strong wind blowing, however, was rapidly drying up the moisture and the players slipped about less as the game progressed.

The Hornets put up a fine fight against their well trained opponents and not only kept them from scoring till half was through the second half, but even took the initiative at times in an uncertain fashion. Laythorpe played a fine game in goal and defended his charge with credit. He was ably assisted by the brothers James who played their usual excellent game. In the forward line Le Fevre showed up as a forward full of promise. Among the Military, Astle played a good game at centre half and Garbutt and Williams were sound at full back. Marvel also played a good game.

THE GAME :

The game opened with the exchanges even and confined to mid-field. Presently however, a good pass coming from Mc Dermott of the Hornets, saw Le Fevre in possession of the ball close to the opposing goal. Garbutt of the Sherwoods deprived him of the ball in the nick of time. The Military were given a free kick within a few yards of the Hornets' goal. The player who took the kick tried passing out to side but the ball was cleared. The Sherwoods very soon secured a corner which came to nothing. Topliffe presently getting away in the right wing struck the post with a low shot. The Sherwoods were given another free kick close in and the shot for goal skimmed the bar. The Hornets got going on the right wing and the ball being passed to Le Fevre found that player " off-side." Then the Military commenced a hot attack on their opponents' goal. A dangerous dropping shot from Fitzjohn was disposed of by Laythorpe indulging in a one-handed punch that came off. Wells of the Sherwoods had a shot. One after another the shots came in but the Hornets' defence were successful in clearing the ball each time. A corner was conceded which came to nothing. At last Downes got away for the Hornets and getting past two or three opponents, centred. Hyde was a little too far back and Johnstone, the Sherwoods' goalkeeper, running right out, cleared. The Military were soon hard at it again and attacked vigourously, testing Laythorpe frequently and with every kind of shot. Laythorpe played a great game in goal, requently bringing off a brilliant save. Both the James brothers too were working like Trojans. The first half came to an end with a blank score sheet, the Hornets playing a great defensive game.

The second moiety opened with up and down play. In spite of continued efforts of the Foresters, a full ten minutes of play went by before Mitchell the Military centre forward eventually scored for his side (1-0). The Military came on again and the James brothers were kept more than busy, one of them was fouled by Mitchell which sent the Foresters back for a time. The Hornets were obviously tiring and in some close work near goal the ball was headed by Orange who looked almost off-side and bounded quietly into goal (2-0). The defending backs were too close in to give Navin sufficient opportunity of seeing or judging the approach of the ball. The Military took up the attack again and obtained a corner which came to nothing. Mitchell of the Sherwoods took a shot which travelled wide. The Hornets still had plenty of life left in them, and getting away on the right wing, McDermott took a shot that struck the side of the net. The Sherwoods came down again and Orange shot over the bar as the whistle blew for time.

The game ended :—

Sherwood Foresters..... 2 goals.
Hornets A. C..... nil.

The following were the teams :—

SHERWOOD FORESTERS:—(Goal) Johnstone; (backs) Garbutt and Williams; (halves) Fitzjohn, Astle and Marvel ; (forwards) Topliffe, Wells, Mitchell, Orange and Wesson.

HORNETS A. C.:—(Goal) Lagthorpe; (backs) James and James; (halves) Windsor, Ashton and Finnigan ; (forwards) McDermott, Navin, Hyde, Le Fevre and Downes.

HARWOOD LEAGUE TABLE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Sherwood Foresters	4	4	0	0	6
Sherwood Foresters A ...	3	3	0	0	6
Grant Medicals	3	2	1	0	4
Commercial Gymkhana.	3	1	0	2	4
Bombay Gymkhana	3	1	0	2	4
R. G. Artillery	4	2	1	1	4
G. I. P. Railway	4	1	2	1	3
Bombay Athletic	3	1	2	0	2
Y. M. C. A.	4	0	3	1	1
Hornets	3	0	2	0	0
All Blacks	3	0	3	0	0

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

THREE GAMES FOR THE I. F. A. SHIELD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 14.

In the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield, first round, three matches were played this evening.

The Mohan Bagan v. Y. M. C. A., on the latter's ground, attracted a phenomenal crowd. The game was not of a high order. Each side had an equal share, and an extra 15 minutes was allowed but there was no score.

The King's Own v. Dalhousie, on Dalhousie ground, ended in a pointless draw, the King's Own having slightly the better of the game.

The third game, Tovabazar v. Tajhat, ended in a pointless draw.

BANGALORE RACES.

HANDICAPS FOR TO-DAY'S MEET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, July '4.

Mr. Arthur Fawcett has arranged the following handicaps for to-morrow's races:—

MacIntre Plate, 6 furlongs—Vic's Pride, 9st. 7lbs.; Reinstated Now 9st, 4lbs,; Bambra, 9st. 2lbs.; Eva B., 9st. 1lb.; Wavehill, 8st. 12lbs.; St. Gilgen, 8st. 10lbs.; Huka, 8st. 2lbs.; Glendcok, 8st. Little Speed, 7st. 10lbs.; Sand Piper, 7st. 6lbs.; J. P., 7st.

Horse Trials, 1 mile—Tiercel, 10st; Coat-of-Arms, 9st. 11lbs.; Hamara, 9st. 8lbs.; Mil, 8st. 11lbs.; Glendcok, 8st. 11lbs.; The Witch, 8st. 5lbs. ; Airman, 8st. 2lbs.; Metal Maid, 7st. 13lbs.; Pelargonium Second, 7st. 9lbs.; Vitulos, 7st, Particle, 7st.

Paddock Plate, 4 furlongs—Premoa, 11st. Betty, 10st. 12lbs.; Token, 10st. 9lbs., Molly D, 10st. 2lbs., Westeria, 9st. 13lbs., Madrid, 9st. 7lbs.; Donald Wallace, 9st. 6lbs., Mignonette, 8st. 7lbs., Nyria, 8st. 6lbs., Brynbella, 8st. 8lbs., Melody, 7st. 7lbs., Fair Sex, 7st. 2lbs., Sumurum, 7st.

C. B. Plate, 5 furlongs—Harebell, 10st. 6lbs., Pearl, 10st. 6lbs, Cowslip, 10st. 4lbs., D. S. O., 9st. 9lbs., Valmiki, 9st. 8lbs., Crowbar, 9st. 4lbs., Vigour, 9st. 2lbs., Housemaid, 9st. 2lbs., Ismailia, 8st. 4lbs., Chemise, 7st. 9lbs,, Seeta, 7st. 6lbs., Musboot, 7st. Kohinoor, 7st.

The Park Plate (substitution race for horses), 5f urlongs—Chestnut Park, 9st, 7lbs., Glendcok, 9st, 2lbs. Offside, 9st. Pelargonium Second. 8st. 11lbs., Silver Memory, 8st. 9lbs., Eustace, 8st. 11lb., J. P., 7st. 13lbs., Blix, 7st. 2lbs., Betty, 7st.

Substitution Cubbon Cup for C. B. horses, 4 furlongs—Pearl, 10st. 7lbs., Harebell, 10st, 6lbs., D. S. O., 9st. 9lbs., Valmiki, 9st. 8lbs., Housemaid, 9st. 6lbs Crowbar, 9st. 3lbs., Chemise, 8st 6lbs., Ismailia, 7st. 12lbs., Coeur de Leon, 7st. 10lbs., Sahana, 7st. 9lbs., Kohinoor, 7st. 7lbs., Seeta, 7st. 6lbs., Sarasvati, 7st, 2lbs., F. 7st, Musboot, 7st.

BIG BUSINESSES AND HOW THEY BEGAN.

It's not many years since Mr. Joseph Lyons, one of the most successful business men of our day, was comtemplating a career in art, and with a very fair prospect of making more than bread and butter out of it. Four of his pictures had been exhibited at the Royal Institution, in Albemarle Street, and had quickly found a purchaser.

MR. LYONS'S STORY.

"That success," he says, "was encouraging, but I became convinced that they continuing as an artist I should take many years to climb the ladder of fame. So I relinquished art as a calling. I conceived the idea of establishing shops for supplying light refreshments in all parts of London, which would be different from any then in existence. This brought my first business success. I commenced with Mr. Montagu Gluckstein, a great organiser. Our small shops immediately became popular, and as they grew in popularity so we increased their number." To what enormous and profitable proportions this enterprise has now grown every Londoner, and every visitor to London, now knows.

HOW MR. GAMAGE GOT ON.

It was a chance visit to a barber's shop that started Mr. A. W. Gamage on the road to wealth. "I was looking out for something that would go," he says. "The barber had various things that were good for the hair, and he brought to my notice a new wire brush, sold at 2s. I thought I saw business in that brush, and I considered that if it were sold at 1s. 9., there would be a fair profit. My partner agreed. I bought half a gross from the manufacturers, and offered them to the public at the reduced price. The little brush shop in Holborn, created quite a sensation, and that idea proved the foundation of our business.' Gamage's Bazaar is now quite a London institution, and every boy and girl who can possibly get a parent or an uncle or aunt to go with them, pays a visit there at Christmas time.

GREAT SHIPPING VENTURES.

Sir Donald Currie, the great shipowner, began his srenuous life on a stool in a Greenock shipping office, and saved the small capital on which he himself started as an owner of ship while working for the newly formed Cunard Company.

Mr. Ismay, the founder of the great White Star Line, spent his earliest working years as an apprentice to a firm of Liverpool shipowners, and proved go energetic and thrifty that at twenty-five he was able to start in business.

FROM BLACKSMITH TO KNIGHTHOOD.

Sir William Arrol, the famous engineer and builder of the Tay and Forth Bridges, who died not long ago, was working in a cotton mill at the age of nine, and spent many years of drudgery as blacksmith, mechanic, and jobbing boiler-maker before fortune condescended to smile on his industry. And he was already within sight of his thirtieth birthday before he was able to set up in business on his own account on savings amounting to £85, £43 of which he spent on an engine and boiler.

At fifteen Sir Alfred Jones, the "man who made Jamaica," and the millionaire owner of a vast fleet of steamships, was working early and late in the office of Messrs. Laird, Fletcher & Co., who managed the African Steamship Company. "Small pay and plenty of work were my lot," he says, "but I continued to study in the evenings at the Liverpool College."

ERRAND BOY TO YACHTSMAN.

Sir Thomas Lipton began his climb up the ladder of success from the very lowest rung. As a boy of nine he was adding half a crown a week to the scanty family purse as errand boy, a lowly part which he played for half a dozen years. Then came an adventurous trip to America in search of fortune, with its tale of hardship and disillusion, and the homeward return with £100 in his pocket, with which the future Tea King opened his small provision store in Glasgow.

Sir Ernest Cassel, millionaire and philanthropist, spent the first three years of his working life in the office of a Liverpool grain merchant before migrating to London to spend a few more years as clerk in a financial house. Here his great financial talent started him on the road to fortune, and while he was still in the thirties he was negotiating important foreign loans, and was accounted one of the most astute and successful financiers in Europe.

THE TANGYE FORTUNE.

At fourteen the late Sir Richard Tangye was learning the art of teaching, rising at five o'clock every morning, and working until late into the night for a salary of less than 2s. a month, including his board and lodging, and four years later he was "passing rich" on £50 a year as clerk to a firm of Birmingham engineers. The turn of the tide came when, in partnership with his brothers he rented a manufacture's packing-room at 4s a week, with steampower thrown in, and the firm of Tangye Brothers, Engineer, which was to become one of the most famous in the world, was obscurely cradled.

EUROPEAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

GENERAL MEETING.

A special meeting of the Bombay European Relief Association was held on Monday evening at the office of the Association in Bastion-road, Mr. N. S. Glazebrook presiding.

The Chairman requested the Honorary Secretary of the Association, Mr. A. R. King, to explain the circumstances under which the proposal to build a new Pensioners' and Widows' Home on the lines and forming part of the Strangers' Home in Love-lane Mazagon, had been put before Government and approved by them. Mr. King said that the old Home at Tardeo had been sold last year to the Municipality for Rs. 1,26,175. Many years before this the old Home had been condemned and the question of building a new one was long under consideration. The heavy cost of a site was the difficulty. But this was removed by the scheme propounded by the Honorary Secretary last year. Government had approved of that scheme.

The Chairman then proposed the following propositions, which were seconded by the Rev. W. J. Kennelly, and carried unanimously

(a) "That, inasmuch as the Association is satisfied that a vacant area of land at Lovelane, measuring 3,055 square yards or thereabouts (being a portion of the land measuring 8,967 square yards which is vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for use as a home for European strangers in distressed circumstances under the terms of the vesting order dated the 7th of April 1906), is not required for such a home, the Association do hereby resolve with the approval of Government, and with the sanction of the High Court, to appropriate and use the area of 3,055 square yards or thereabouts for the purposes of the Pensioners' and Widows' Home and for the erection of a building thereon for the purposes of such a home.

(b) "That the Committee of the Association do apply to Government to divest the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of the area of 3,055 square yards and do thereafter apply to Government to re-vest that area in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the purpose of the Pensioners' and Widows' Home and to be held on conditions similar to those mentioned in the above vesting order, or on such other conditions as may be approved by Government.

(c) "That the Committee should also file a suit to obtain the necessary sanction of the High Court to the appropriation of 3,055 square yards for the purpose of the Pensioners' and Widows' Home."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the meeting.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings, for week ending 5th July, 1913 :—

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 5th July 1913.				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2855·69	14·8680	2091301	22299610
A. O. C. Ry ...	125·88	40400	559778	600178
B.-Kotah By ...	40·29	3500	43259	46759
Total...	3021 86	1580500	2 41604 7	22946547
Earnings for cordg. 7 days ending 5th July 1 12				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2791·13	1374003	4056029 8	22224294
A.O.C.Ry	*125·88	37139	523258	560397
B.-Kotah By. ...	40·29	3036	55148	58184
Total...	2957·30	1414177	2142869 8	22842875
Increase or Decrease				
G.I.P. Ry	+ 64·56	+112598	—37282	+ 75316
A.O.C.Ry	...	+ 3261	+36520	+ 39781
B.-Kotah By. ...	...	+ 464	—11889	— 11425

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 30th April 1913.

* Altered from 125·88 to 125 88 as per final audited return of traffic for December 1912.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th June, 1913, on 1827·66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 244000	Rs. 300000	Rs. 7000	Rs 551000
Or per mile of By ...	133	164	4	301
For previous 12 weeks of half-year...	305052	3193392	81656	6825570
Total for 13 weeks ...	329452	3993392	88656	7376570
Comparison.				
Total for cor. week of previous year.	299760	434694	11074	736528
Per mile of By do...	159	238	6	403
Total to cor. date do...	31 52 2	5180279	11 387	8417188

Decrease for the week ...Rs. 1,85,528
Do. to date ... ...,10,40,613

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 21st June 1913, were Rs. 4,8 3 making the total earning for the period 1st April 1913, to 21st June 1913, Rs. 54,837.

Total for the corresponding week of the previous year ...Rs. 3,149
Total for the corresponding period of the previous year ...Rs. 43,229

INQUESTS.

LANCE-CORPORAL'S FATAL SWIM.

The death has occurred by drowning of Lce.-Cpl. Sheppardson of the Sherwood Foresters on Sunday evening while attempting to swim in the sea at Pilot Bunder.

Enquiries show that Corpl. Sheppardson had been to Oyster Rock, and after spending about a couple of hours there returned back with Corpl. Bradbury and three others. They landed at Pilot Bunder about 5 p.m. When they had walked halfway up the pier, Sheppardson suggested they should have a swim. But Copl. Bradbury did not like the idea. Sheppardson, however, walked up to the top of the pier and began to take off his clothes. Before Bradbury could prevent him from jumping into the water Sheppardson had taken his fatal plunge, from which he did not re-appear.

Not finding his comrade coming up Bradbury immediately reported the matter to the military authorities. A search was carried on throughout the night for the missing body but without result, and it was found only yesterday morning, when it rose to the surface.

An inquest was held on the body at Colaba by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, when it was stated that Sheppardson was quite sober at the time he jumped into the sea.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

FIREMAN SCALDED TO DEATH IN STEAM.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, opened an enquiry at the Morgue yesterday, into the circumstances touching the death of Bindraban Bunsi, a fireman employed in the Wallace Flour Mill at Tardeo.

A fireman named Munsabali Husseinali deposed that on Sunday morning Bindraban went into the boiler to blow water through. Soon after the man shouted out that he was being burnt. Witness hastened to the place and managed to pull half the body out. He found that the man had been badly scalded. Bindraban used to go into the boiler and blow it through with water from a hose. He should have gone in the boiler only after it was cool. Bindraban could control the water in the hose. Witness and Bindraban had been working together for the last three months. On Saturday night instructions had been given to them to have the boiler cleaned and blow water on it to cool it down. That was the first occasion on which he had gone into the boiler. Witness thought he knew his work. The boiler was stopped at ten o'clock on Saturday night and the man went into it after a lapse of seven hours.

Further enquiry was adjourned till the 17th when the evidence of the Engineer will be taken.

AN IMPRUDENT LAD'S DEATH.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of a Hindu boy named Balakdas Girdhardas (15), who died at the G. T. Hospital from injuries received by a fall from a cart.

It appeared that on Saturday a cart loaded with cotton bales was passing along Frere-road when the boy mounted the cart from behind and sat perched on one of the bales. When the cart reached the Mussaferkhana it gave a jolt and the boy tumbled down and fell on the edge of the footpath. He was immediately removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died. It was found that his right lung had been compressed, which is considered to have been due to one of the wheels passing over his chest.

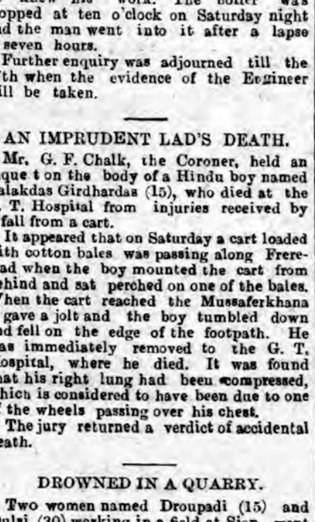
The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DROWNED IN A QUARRY.

Two women named Droupadi (15) and Qulsi (30) working in a field at Sion, went to fetch water from a quarry hole in the G. I. P. Railway compound on Sunday. Not finding them return for a long time, another woman went in search of them. On reaching the brink of the quarry she found one of the women with her head just above the surface of the water. Not being able to pull her out herself, she raised an alarm which brought the people working in the field to the place, one of whom dived into the water and brought the two bodies up.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the bodies yesterday at the Morgue and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death from drowning.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT



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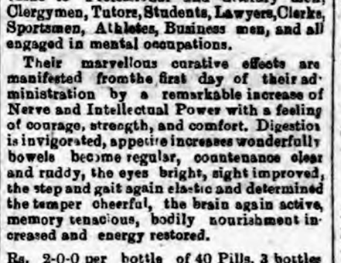
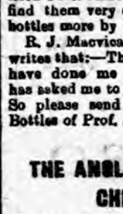


WORLD'S CYCLE RECORD.



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THE
Bombay Gazette

Tuesday, 15th July, 1913.

MORAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

We thought our old friend, Moral Education, was dead. But lo! he has reposed his drooping head and re-appears in all the glory of a Government Resolution. The Hon. Mr. Enthoven, who has since been transferred to the Commerce and Industry Department, has written a book, and revised it to suit the expert opinion of the publishers of Mr. Gould's numerous works, and if he is not known ever afterwards as "Old Moral-Text-Books," we shall be surprised. It is, in reality, a very fine thing, this Moral Education. It proposes to teach people, whose religion has presumably proved itself incapable of making them moral, the art of being moral without religion. It does not propose to do away with religion. It only supposes that religion is not necessary as a sanction, or rather that any particular religion is not necessary as a sanction to morality. With this we incline to agree. For it is generally recognised by philosophers that to be moral through fear of God is not to be moral, but to be afraid of God. In other words, unless you are moral out of sheer respect for morality itself, you are not moral. To be afraid of the police, for instance, is not moral; nor to be afraid of social censure, though it may very successfully wear the appearance of civic excellence. It is clear then that the educator's task is to teach those, who have no respect for morality, a proper respect for it. That is the end, and the means to the end are moral text-books put into the hands of teachers, who shall be trained to impart their contents to young boys in the most persuasive manner possible.

The proposed supply of Moral Education comes, we understand, from a demand on the part of Indian parents for religious and moral education. Whether the demand was based originally on a recognition of the gradual decay of religious faith in Indian youths and a desire to reinstate the ancient beliefs of the Hindu religion in the shrine of their veneration, it is difficult to say. We rather suspect it was. And we fancy the idea was to increase the supply of religious education, the moral atmosphere being prescribed to on religion faith as effect on cause. If this is a correct diagnosis of the case, then we cannot help viewing Government's latest step as an attempt to produce the effect without the cause,—from the point of view of the Indian parent. The Indian parent may understand the relation between religion and morality; but at least the offer of moral education without religion must seem to him like trying to lift himself into the moon by the hair. We doubt ourselves whether morality means anything at all to the Hindu apart from his religious, though we might agree that his religion commands moral behaviour. Even that is a disputable point, when we consider that the Sacred Books have been used by seditious Indians to support their nefarious practices. That, however, may be an illegitimate extension of theological sanction. Either way modes of conduct are determined by religious beliefs, and moral education without religion must seem to the Indian parent pathetically impossible. The fact may be that the demand was expressed in not altogether ingenuous terms, that, where religious education was wanted, moral education was asked for, and that Government has not misunderstood the demand, but has recognised the impossibility of itself supplying religious education, and supposed, on the analogy of European examples, that they could moralise the Indian on a secular basis. And we humbly submit that to offer moral education, where religious education was meant, is, in the eyes of the old-fashioned Indian, to give a stone where they asked for bread.

Perhaps, however, the supply is gratuitous, and represents no corresponding demand. Lord Sydenham was much impressed by the prevalence of sedition and the ease with which youths of presumably no moral stamina were led into the paths of crime. Here we are on very disputable ground. Discontent with an existing Government, with its resultant tendency to duplicity and crime, is not, we fancy, curable by moral education. It is supposed that a course of moral education will counteract the influence of the ordinary education given to the Indian which is described as too severely intellectual. This is beyond our comprehension. In the first place, we always understood that secular education in morality was based on the principle of the general sanity of intellect which once taught to reason would tend to accept those maxims of social and moral behaviour which are generally agreed upon by the human race. Plato's specimen, who was educated to be moral by habit without theoretical understanding, ultimately came to grief. The imploration is that the intellect forms the most important factor in moral stability. If it is true that Indian students are being made intellectual, it seems agreeable that they are probably being made moral. Judging from Government's note, they are not becoming sufficiently moral. We must suppose, then, that there is something wrong with their intellectual training. Not to entangle ourselves in any further subleties, let us put our position concisely and clearly. We think it is possible to believe in morality without believing in moral text-books. We argue that Government has, wilfully or ignorantly, misinterpreted the demand for religious and moral education, and that the moral educationists at Home have been brought out here to face conditions of mind and sentiment which are not those they have to face at Home. Rightly or wrongly, the Indian is not attracted to civics, which can only appeal to peoples differently situated in different conditions of Government and citizenship. We are prepared to argue that the intellectual training of the Indian student is bad, and may be the real cause of what we ascribe to lack of moral education. Right behaviour is in the main a matter of common-sense, and common-sense the outcome of a well-trained intellect. Our intellectual education may be so badly arranged that it does not promote common-sense. Improve it therefore, and by all means encourage the study of hygiene which is medical and sanitary science applied in accordance with the dictates of common-sense. Temperance, for example, follows from common-sense, and so do most civic virtues. The conclusion of it all is that we should encourage hygiene and common-sense, and put moral text-books in the fire.

THE ROAD CONGRESS. The meeting of the Third International Road Congress in London recorded enormous improvement in the land communications of the world. This rapid progress is chiefly due to the introduction of motor traction. This, though anathemised, in and out of print, in its early days by the users of other means of locomotion, and by those who had to look on and reap the whirlwind of dust raised by motorists, came to stay and as it proved a hopeless task to lay the dust, the only thing for reformers to do was to find out how to prevent its being raised. This has been accomplished, more or less. Mr. Lloyd George, who opened the Road Parliament on the 23rd of June, was able to say that the improvement in the communications was helping to take people out of the congested areas of towns to the ozone-reeking air of the country. We fear we are far from the fulfilment of his dream that "the town would become the mart, the shop, the entertaining centre, the workshop, and the country would be the home, the nursery, and the resting-place." Very picturesque and ideal for those who can so arrange their lives, no doubt; and if the 220,000 motor-cars running in Great Britain and Ireland cannot attain this halcyon end, there are cheap trains, omnibuses, and trams, travelling swiftly by means of petrol and electricity that must help to bring it about. And yet there is congestion of population in every town. The Road Boards have spent of late years on the maintenance and improvement of the roads of the country three millions sterling, and we have the Chancellor's word for it that the money has not been frittered away. A new exit from London is badly needed, and it will be made at a cost of half a million more, but will be well worth that amount. The increase in the number of vehicles of every type entering and leaving London is marvellous. One instance adduced by Mr. Lloyd George of the traffic on a mere secondary arterial road out of London showed that, watched for an hour one Sunday morning, 100 simple bicycles, 50 motor-cycles, 50 motor omnibuses, 300 motor-cars and 15 horse-drawn vehicles were seen to pass in that short period. Twenty-five years ago, perhaps a few light vehicles and some heavy carts would have been the limit of traffic in an hour on that road. The 231,000 roads in Great Britain are justly held, now that they are fit for motor traction, to be about the best in the civilised world. Made as they were on the system originated by Telford and Macadam, they have gone through many and great vicissitudes to reach this high position. The pneumatic tyres have drawn so many people on to try their surface, that, as the Chancellor said, the whole of the road "were filled with dust and delight." The dust was hard to beat but it has been conquered, quoth Sir George Gibb, the new President of the Congress, and has been vanished from roads properly treated with tar or bitumen which is everywhere taking the place of water in binding the material of all important highways while other forms of pavement are adopted in cities where intense and heavy traffic is always plying. The country has gallantly faced the difficulties that seemed almost overwhelming when motors revolutionised life and traffic together coming into use, too, at such a pace that it was no easy matter to prepare the ways for the new vehicles, without beggaring the local boards. The voluntary societies have done much good in this direction under the wise leadership of the Royal Automobile Club. They are, as they ought to be, duly represented on the Congress where no fewer than thirty-nine Governments are represented. In fact every civilised community in the world has sent a delegate to this International Road Parliament. From their deliberations we may expect to learn much.

A TAX ON BETTING. A Bill, which has just been drafted in Germany, ought to have peculiar interest for our new Finance Member. In his searches for a substitute for the opium revenue it might assist him. India takes a wide and deep interest in the race-course, and all doings thereon, and there are few places in it, like Bombay, where the bookmaker does not flourish. Therefore why should the Finance Member do as Germany means is to do and tax betting. For these purposes the Imperial Government has drafted a Bill, which will shortly be, we do not doubt, the subject of excited discussion. Ostensibly it has the same object as had Lord Sydenham's famous measure, but its procedure is not so drastic. It reduces the tax on the totalisator, so that these popular machines may give heavier odds and, while legalising the bookmaker, it levies a toll on his winnings so that the odds which he gives are likely to be shorter. It does nothing so sweeping as to drive him off the course; it merely takes a modest six per cent. out of the contents of his bag. At the same time those fortunate gentlemen, who may have spent a pleasant afternoon in "sporting winners" do not escape attention. They also contribute their share to the Government's purse by means of a graduated tax, possibly a copy of Mr. Lloyd George's income tax. Thus of all the crowds, who are concerned in racing, the Government will be in the delicious position of being the only people, who are absolutely certain to win. What a prospect for a Finance Member! At the same time we do not suppose this Bill will be any more popular in Germany than was Lord Sydenham's measure, when its provisions were first known to Bombay. However, a good many serious people, who honestly consider that betting and even gambling are unavoidable phenomena until human nature can be radically changed, will probably approve this measure as a practical means of deriving some general good from the innocent pleasures of some and the mischievous folly of others.

BRITISH ENTERPRISE AND OIL. The absence of Lord Murray from England while the Marconi Committee was investigating the revelations as to the purchase of shares was the subject of no small amount of comment and some insinuation, but the little trip has been very valuable and profitable—in more senses than one. The mail informs us that a private telegram from Quito announces that he has signed a contract with the Ecuador Government for the development of Ecuador oil lands. Lord Murray, who is a director of Messrs. S. Pearson and Son, has also signed a similar contract with the Colombian Government. The necessity for acquiring oil-fields is an important one for a great Naval Power like England in view of the large consumption of oil by warships, and it is well-known that the Government have been, and are, making considerable efforts to develop the oil supplies of the Empire. Indeed, Mr. Churchill, when questioned in the House of Commons recently, made no secret of the fact that the immediate task before the Admiralty was to provide definite quantities of oil certainly available at definite dates during the next few years. That statement indicates that the Admiralty are taking no risks and mean to be prepared for any eventualities. Of late there have been persistent rumours with regard to the Government and oil contracts, and any official statement on that subject is being eagerly awaited, especially in view of the enterprise of such British commercial interest as represented by Lord Murray.

AROUND THE FLORA FOUNTAIN. Badly as the Tramway Company may by in need of sidings in order to cope with its considerable traffic, it is difficult to understand how it could have suggested a site near the Flora Fountain as suitable. No doubt the position would be very conveniently central, but it is so central for traffic of all kinds, that very obviously the whole of its space is needed unobstructed. While our gharry-wallahs continue to wander through the street with such cheerful reckelessness, this part of the city is already a place, where much excitement awaits our jaded spirits. Narrow escapes from collisions at Church Gate Street corner and desperate plunges from the paths of motors are all ordinary incidents of a journey from one end of the Fort to another. So long as motor traffic continues to increase at the rapid rate, at which it has grown in Bombay during the last five years, it is very necessary that our thoroughfares should be as wide and free as possible, especially at important junctions. With traffic converging from six different directions, this is clearly the most important junction in the city, and it is difficult to think of any place, even in its neighbourhood; where a siding would be possible. We do not think there is any danger that the Corporation will assent to the Company's request, but if any member needs more convincing than the evidence of his eyes any morning or evening will give him, he might read the excellent letter which the Trades Association has addressed to the Commissioner.

MILITARY MATTERS.

ARTILLERY CHANGES.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, June 27.

The changes in the Artillery, foreshadowed by the Secretary of State for War in his speech introducing the Army Estimates, are now published in detail, and it is open to all to ponder on the increased efficiency which, Colonel Seely assures us, has been attained by reductions, and work out for himself the value of these assurances. As regards Horse Artillery A.A. and B B. Batteries have been reduced, and Z. Battery will be reduced on arrival from India next trooping season after relief by B. Battery. The 14th Brigade R.H.A. has been renumbered the 1st Brigade. In the Field Artillery there will in future be three establishments of batteries at Home (1) 72 batteries allotted to the Expeditionary Force on the higher establishment. (2) 15 batteries of unallotted brigades on the lower establishment. (3) 12 batteries of the Reserve Brigades. The six training brigades R.F.A. will be composed of two six-gun batteries each and be called Reserve Brigades, and will be permanently retained as such and not relieved. They will be numbered one to six and be the twelve junior batteries. They will be located with the depots on peace time. As it is considered impracticable to change the personnel etc., of all batteries affected from one station to another, the changes will be carried out by batteries exchanging their numbers, records, digest of services etc., and no actual moves will take place. The changes entailed are that the 27th Battery changes number with the 136th, 36th with 137th, 32nd with 138th, 33rd with 139th, 9th with 140th, 17th with 141st, 16th with 142nd, 41st with 143rd, 29th with 144th, 45th with 145th, 30th with 146th, 57th with 147th, 40th with 148th, 47th with 149th, 60th with 150th. After the changes have been effected the last batteries will be reduced. The Brigades are accordingly re-numbered—The 45th Brigade becomes the 15th, a new 45th Brigade being formed by the 1st, 3rd and 5th Batteries, the 46th becomes the 35th, 47th becomes 41st, 48th becomes 42nd, 49th becomes 43rd, 50th becomes 44th. To make the number of Reserve Brigades and depots correspond with each other and with the Divisions to which they are allotted, Depot No. 5 becomes No, 1, No. 3 becomes No. 2, No. 4 becomes No. 3, No. 1 becomes No. 4, No. 2 becomes No. 5, and No. 6 retains its number. Recruiting for the Special Reserve Royal Field Artillery has ceased, and Special Reservists now serving will complete their current engagements and will be called up for annual training with Reserve Brigades. So the economy has been effected, and the increase in efficiency remains to be proved. Artillery cannot be improvised, nor can artillery men be produced at a moment's notice. Figures of course can be produced to prove anything; but the test of a military organisation is War, and it remains to be seen whether sufficient allowance has been made for the wear-and-tear of a campaign, and the time it takes to train gunners.

RECRUITING DEVICES.

The 1st Battalion Wiltshires, the old 62nd, have just finished their recruiting march through the towns and villages of Wiltshire. They marched into Salisbury on their return just a century after the drums and fifes of the old 62nd paraded the market square of the old city beating up recruits to form the drafts to feed the Regiment, which was then fighting in the Peninsular under the Duke of Wellington. Throughout the week's march, in which they covered 150 miles the Regiment was everywhere received with great enthusiasm and made much of by all the inhabitants, but there has been little effect from a recruiting point of view. The depot returns at Devizes show no increase as yet, and the enthusiasm engendered by these marches soon wears off, if the effect is not felt at once it is rarely felt at all. If the army afforded a more reasonable chance of pension, it would be able to compete on more equal terms in the recruiting areas with the police and the Navy; though the attraction afforded by the Dominions, especially Canada, would still tend to reduce the numbers willing to enlist. Canada has recently been taking an increasing number of time-expired men, who are doing remarkably well out there, and it seems unfortunate that, as stated by Lord Emmott in the House of Lords in reply to a question by Lord Sydenham, Government are unable to accept the responsibility of making representations to the Dominions that special assistance should be given to time-expired soldiers of good character and suitable qualifications. Were it possible to grant special facilities in these cases, then a great deal of the emigration, which now competes with recruiting, would be deferred till men had completed their limited engagement, and the special facilities would be an inducement to men to enlist with a view to getting a better start after putting in their service, whilst incidentally the prospect in the new country would be an incentive to thrift and good conduct during the time with the colours. As matters stand at present the Army, so far as the rank and file are concerned, is a blind alley occupation to nine out of ten of those who enlist. With a voluntarily enlisted army the supply of recruits is dependent on the inducements offered. When unemployment is rife, and the labour market depressed, the prospect of regular meals, comfortable quarters, sufficient clothing, and a modicum of pay suffices; but at other times, when there is no empty stomach as a compelling force, inducements are regarded more critically, and the fact that for the majority of men the years of soldiering leads to nothing but a parchment certificate, differently viewed by different employers weighs heavily against the blandishments of the recruiting sergeant.

TIME-EXPIRED MEN.

Government recognise that the question of finding employment to time-expired soldiers is a vital element in a system of voluntary recruitment, but they do not translate their knowledge into action to any great extent. Much has been done in the past by private organizations, and more, it is hoped, will be accomplished in the future both on new lines and in further development in directions in which a beginning has already been made. The time-expired soldier of to-day is a very different man to what he was thirty years ago. He is younger healthier, better educated, and has had a better all round training. His usefulness in civil life has increased accordingly. At the same time the struggle for existence has much keener, and the standard of qualification which will make employment a fair certainty, has risen. Unemployment amongst old soldiers would be greatly lessened if men would realize this fact, and, set themselves to work during their years of service to utilize their leisure time in preparing themselves for the struggle that will come when they leave the colours. Practically every corps proides facilities whereby men can gain knowledge and skill in the particular line that suits him best, but it is only here and there that the number of men availing themselves of these facilities exceeds a very insignificant percentage of the strength. If unemployment amongst soldiers is to be diminished, the soldier must recognise his responsibility not only for his own individual success, but also for the chance of openings for others. Government can help, and private organizations can assist, but in the main the solution rests with soldier. Every man who gets employment and gives satisfaction to his employers, smooths the way for others: every rotter makes things more difficult. One failure does more harm than half a dozen successes can wipe out. If, as it should be, the fact of a man having served his country is to be a point in his favour with employers, there is no room for bad advertisements.

AIR-CRAFT.

The French Government, now that they have again taken up the dirigible, instead of going in chiefly for aeroplanes, seem determined to do the thing thoroughly. Despite all said to the contrary, the Lunéville incident afforded an opportunity for a closer examination of Zeppelin construction. These could have been anticipated in the ordinary course of events and apparently other points than the luxury of glass-handles in the lavatories were noticed by the French engineers. Anyhow the Clement airships now under order have a cubic capacity of 20,000 cubic metres, or 2,000 in excess of the latest Zeppelins, whilst the horse power is to each 1000 as compared with the 690 which has so far been the highest used for the German ships. They are of course to be fitted with wireless, and will carry machine-guns, and in all probability a 6 p. Q. F., and have, in addition, the very latest thing in bomb-dropping appliances, the details of which are being kept secret.

Neither the "Parseval" nor "Astra Torres" airships will be ready to take part in the naval measures next month. The latter has done very well in her trials, and is to all intents and purposes ready, but it is considered, that there has not been sufficient time for the crews to get proficient, and that it will be wiser, therefore, to allow more time for them to gain experience of the craft before they undertake work such as would fall to their lot in mimic warefare under service conditions.

TESTS POSTPONED.

Assuming that the manœuvres this year will be arranged to test the efficacy of the flotillas of submarines and destroyers on the east coast in the event of a sudden attack from the east and their power of carrying out their role pending the arrival of the larger fleet units form their bases on the west coast, the absence of airships is much to be regarded, as tending to give a false impression of what would happen in actual warfare these days. Three hydro-aeroplanes will be available afloat, whilst the shore stations will make every use of their hydroplanes to assist the defence, and doubtless much valuable knowledge will be gained. But the hydroplane has neither the range of action, nor the capacity for offensive action possessed by the airship, and in the matter of the transmission of information is also at a disadvantage. Manœuvres, that omit the use of the airship, cannot be classed as up-to-date, or representative of what would be the course of the enemy's action, if hostilities were to break out to-morrow. It is certain that the airship would play a very large and important part, in the initial stages especially of any offensive operations in the North Sea. Not to use what airships we have next month is practically to postpone for another year the opportunity of testing in practice much which is now theory and fairly controversial at that. Yet more delay is the penalty we have to pay for our late start and the timorous and hesitating manner in which the subject of air craft has been approached by the authorities but delay makes many. Apart from the question of aircraft the manœuvres this year promise to be full of interest, and instruction especially if Mr. Churchill will realize that the First Lord is not cast for the role of Bunty.

JUMPING.

In the jumping for the King Edward VII. gold challenge cup at Olympia yesterday, Russia repeated their success of last year. Russia and France now stand on equal terms for the possession of the coveted trophy as the French team won in 1909 and 1911 and one more win by either will secure the cup to keep. France was a good second, and England again had to be content with third place. The jumping was excellent even judged by the high standard at Olympia in previous years and the winning team put up a really grand show. Captain Plechkoff, of the Cuirassiers of the Guard did two rounds without a fault and the total faults, of the team only reached 12¼.

The French team were naturally anxious to win, and secure the cup outright under the eyes of their President. Two of the team certainly had a bit of bad luck, but it was the bad luck which comes of just a shade of miscalculation; and the fact remains that the Russian team was just a bit too good for them. The English team was certainly better than it has been in former years, and would have done even better than it did, had not the band suddenly struck up a particularly racy item on their programme just as Lieutenant Proffay Brook on Combined Training was coming up to the gate after clearing the first and second jumps without a fault. The sudden and noisy interruption at a time when the hush of expectation was on the arena and house was too much for Combined Training. He boggled for a second, and brought down the gate

(Continued on page 8.)

TURKISH ADVANCE.

MARCHING ON ADRIANOPLE.

[MOVE DUE TO BULGARIAN ATTITUDE.

GREEK SWAY OVER ÆGEAN COAST DISPUTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 13.

The Turkish Army yesterday evening started on a march to Adrianople. The Turks' move is apparently actuated by the uncompromising attitude of Bulgaria and also by a feeling that they cannot allow Greece to become master of the whole Ægean Coast.

LONDON, July 13.

The Bulgarian Government has ordered the military authorities to arrange with the Ottoman commanders for the Bulgarian troops to evacuate those territories, which according to the Treaty of Peace are to be handed over to Turkey.

DEMANDS OF ARMENIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 13.

The Minister of the Interior has decided to despatch a commission composed of Captain C. P. Deedes, of the British Army, and three Turkish officials to Armenia, to study the demands of the population.

AFTER THE RAND STRIKE.

NO AMMUNITION TO BE SOLD FOR A MONTH.

PRETORIA, July 13.

An order published in the official *Gazette* prohibits the sale of arms and ammunition in Johannesburg, Boksburg, Germiston and Krugersdorp, and the transportation of fire-arms to anywhere in the Transvaal or those districts for a month

General Botha, speaking at Potchefstroom, deprecated the resolutions blaming Lord Gladstone in connection with the employment of military in the Rand strike. Lord Gladstone had sent the troops at the Government's express request, when the circumstances necessitated their presence.

JOHANNESBURG, July 14,

The Government will pay £47,500 as compensation to the 175 strike-breakers at the Kleinfontein mine.

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

HEAVY FIGHTING BETWEEN TROOPS.

LONDON, July 14.

The differences between the Northern and Southern parties in China, appear to be reaching a climax.

A telegram from Kiukiang says that a force of Northern troops recently arrived in the vicinity of the city and entered it on Saturday, whereupon fighting began with nine thousand Kiangsi troops.

A telegram to the *Daily Telegraph* from Peking states that ten battalions of Kiangsi troops have occupied the important Hukow forts at the entrance of the Poyang Lake. The Sixth Northern Division attempted to capture the forts, but were badly repulsed. Heavy fighting is taking place all round Kiukiang.

A telegram to the *Morning Post* from Shanghai, says that the Northern troops are advancing on Nanchang by two routes. There has been some indecisive fighting on Siaoho River.

FLIGHT OVER THE ALPS.

SWISS AIRMAN'S JOURNEY FROM BERNE TO MILAN.

LONDON, July 14.

The Swiss aviator Bider flew from Berne over the Bernese Alps to Domodossola in 153 minutes. He proceeded from there to Milan, carrying a letter from the Chief Magistrate of Berne to the Mayor of Milan.

[From Berne to Domodossola (in Italy) is a distance of about 75 miles, and from the latter place to Milan about 65 miles.]

THE STRANDED LINER.

TWO VESSELS DESPATCHED TO HER AID.

LONDON, July 14.

A Lloyds' telegram from Jeddah, dated 13th instant, says that the Nederland liner "Krakatall," has got a little further on to the reef. The pumps are working satisfactorily. The steamer "Palembang" is arriving to-day, and the salvage steamer "Denmark" is being sent from Piraeus.

[A message dated July 11th stated that the "Krakatau," found from Padang for Amsterdam, was ashore ten miles south of Jeddah and that 1,618 pilgrims had been taken off.]

"SLAVERY" IN THE LUSHAI HILLS.

LONDON, July 13.

The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society publishes a letter, addressed to Mr. Montagu dated July 8, referring to the so-called Boi system in the Lushai Hills, which system it describes as slavery. The Society appeals to Mr. Montagu to take immediate action to procure the freedom of the "slaves," their masters receiving compensation.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

INDIAN CURRENCY.

OTHER WITNESSES FOR THE COMMISSION.

MOVEMENTS DURING THE ADJOURNMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 13.

Mr. M. de P. Webb is now being examined by the Indian Currency Commission. Other witnesses to be heard prior to the adjournment include Sir Alexander McRobert, Mr. James Graham, formerly of Bombay, Mr. McLeod, Chairman of the East India section of the London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. F. C. leMarchant, formerly a member of the Council of India, and Mr. Marshall Reid.

The Commission will adjourn from about August 6th to October 23rd. It has been decided to publish an interim report covering the publication of all evidence and documents submitted up to the adjournment.

On reassembling, Sir James Meston will be the first witness. Others to be examined include Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, Sir Edward Holden, Lord Inchcape, Sir Felix Shuster, Mr. Laurence Currie, Member of the Council of India, Mr. F. C. Harrison, late Commissioner on the Paper Currency, and Dr. H. Stanley Reed, Mr. Chunilal Saraiya and Mr. D. M. Dalal of Bombay, will also be among the witnesses. Before the close, Mr. Lionel Abrahams will be recalled.

LONDON, July 14.

Sir Shapurji Broacha will take the opportunity of the adjournment of the Indian Currency Commission to go to India for a brief visit.

Sir Robert Chalmers will proceed to Ceylon in October, but will doubtless be consulted afterwards.

Sir Everard Hambro, who was a member of the Fowler Committee, will also be invited to give evidence.

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

WANTS LESS CRAMMING FOR THE I. C. S.

LONDON, July 13.

The report to be presented at the annual meeting of the All-India Moslem League on Monday is highly satisfactory. It says that a hasty suggestion that the University Fund should be diverted to help Turkish sufferers was not yielded to.

The report declares that there has been consistent effort on the part of the League to guide Moslem feeling into constitutional and sober channels. It had been the fundamental principle of the League from its inception that the best interests of Moslems were bound up with the maintenance of British supremacy in Asia.

Regarding the Public Services Commission, the report advocates a less stringent system of book-learning and "cramming" for the Indian Civil Service. The examination should at least have some dependence on training and breeding.

PERSIAN BANK OFFICIAL ROBBED.

TEHERAN, July 13.

Mr. James, an official of the Imperial Bank of Persia, has been robbed of seventeen thousand tomans near Hamadan. Mr. James himself was not harmed.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, July 13.

The P. and O. s.s. Salsette left for Bombay at 5-0 p.m. with the outward mails of the 4th inst.

The P. and O. s.s. Macedonia left at the same time with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

CONGO RUBBER.

BRUSSELS, July 13.

The Colonial Council has unanimously approved the Bills, which provide that rubber from the Congo plantations shall henceforth be exempted from all export duty, and that the duty on all other rubber shall be reduced by 75 centimes.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, July 14.

The death is announced of Major-General Robert Crosse Stewart.

[Among the posts held by this distinguished officer was that of Brigadier-General Commanding the Eastern District, Madras, to which he was appointed in 1880. Born in 1825, he was recommended by the Duke of Wellington to the Queen for a commission without purchase on account of his late father, Major Archibald Stewart's services in the Peninsula and Waterloo in the 95th Rifle Corps. Maj.-Genl. R. C. Stewart, C.B., was gazetted to the 84th Regiment in 842; and passing in Hindustani was interpreter to two regiments during his career. He was Asst. Executive Engineer, Rangoon; Assistant in the Telegraph Department and in the Topographical Survey of Burma. Later he exchanged into the Rifle Brigade in which his father had served. His war services included Meangunge, at the storming and capture of which he was present with the 7th Hussars, in 1857; and D. A. A. G., 2nd Division, at the siege and capture of Lucknow (1858), where he was severely wounded, and mentioned in despatches. For this engagement he received the medal with clasp and the Brevet of Major. The late General was also A. D. C. to Sir D. Russel at Aldershot; D. A. A. G. at Army Headquarters; Asst. Military Secretary, Ceylon; Adjutant-General, Madras Army, and he represented Madras at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in 1877. While Governor and Commandant at Netley Hospital he had the honour of receiving Queen Victoria when her Magesty visited the wounded from S. Africa.

FALSE CHARGES.

SEVERE STRICTURES ON POLICE.

EXAGGERATION BY THE OTHER SIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MULTAN, July 14.

Two sensational cases were pending before Mr. Kitchen, Deputy Commissioner, Multan.

In the first case the police sent up fifteen Mahomedan weavers on a charge of causing grievous hurt to a police constable while a party of policemen were searching their houses in connection with a burglary. Their defence, which was virtually the prosecution story in a counter-case, was that the charge of burglary and resistance to the house-search had been falsely got up against them, because they refused to be impressed as beaters for a pig-shooting party of Chaudhri Ghulam Rasool, Deputy Superintendent of Police, and that they were in consequence assaulted by the police and maliciously prosecuted.

In his judgment Mr. Kitchen found that the case represented by the police was false, and the counter case, though true in respect of the assault by the police, was highly coloured and unreliable. Continuing, the Court observed that the making up of the false case involved wholesale forgery and perjury. The first report, search warrants, and search reports were to all appearances manufactured. After the assault was over the accused were arrested and their statements were falsely recorded. The case was completed by false evidence in Court. Such things were often alleged, and perhaps such things were sometimes done, but the characteristic feature of the case was that all this procedure apparently took place with the knowledge, if not by the orders, of the Deputy Superintendent of Police. An officer who was given gazetted rank must consent to be judged by the standard which obtained for gazetted officers. An excuse of youth, inexperience, and want of principle, which might receive attention for a subordinate, was not an excuse for a gazetted officer.

In the end the Magistrate observed: "There are many grave reasons to suppose that an intentionally false charge of burglary and of riot with assault was made by Mahomed Sarwar, Sub-Inspector, and that this was done with the knowledge and consent, if not by the order, of Chaudhri Ghulam Rasool, Deputy Superintendent."

It may be noted that the Public Prosecutor was briefed for the prosecution in the first case and for the police in the second. The result was that both the cases were dismissed.

RULE AGAINST IMPERIAL COUNCILLORS.

APPLICATION DISMISSED BY BENGAL HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 14.

At the High Court this afternoon, Mr. Justice Fletcher disposed of a rule obtained by Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu calling on the Maharaja of Nashipur and the Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea to show cause why an injunction should not be issued restraining them from acting as members of the Supreme Legislative Council. The plaintiff was a candidate, at the election held on the 14th February last, of an additional member of the Supreme Council, by the elected members of the Bengal Council. In that election Mr. Banerjea stood at the head of the poll, the Maharaja of Nashipur being second, while Mr Basu received votes less than the Maharaja. After the election was over, Mr. Basu appealed to the Governor-General in Council, praying his Honour to declare the election void as two members who had voted had not then taken the oath of allegiance. The matter was decided against Mr. Basu, who filed a suit in the High Court, and obtained the present rule. His Lordship, without going into the question of jurisdiction, decided that the application must fail on the facts. The application was therefore dismissed with costs.

WRECKED BY PASSENGERS.

SINGLE SURVIVOR FROM CROWDED BOAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 14.

The report has just reached Calcutta of the foundering of a country boat at Bullubpore, Serampore, yesterday. The boat was laden with people who had attended a festival, and it is said that twelve or fifteen men from a passenger steamer jumped in and wrecked it. So far as is known, only one man was saved.

LONG LOST GUN RECOVERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 14.

In connection with a case of theft, the Barisal Police on Wednesday last searched the house of one Gopal Chunder Chakravarty, of the village of Muladi, in the district of Backerganj. In the course of the search a gun, believed to be the property of the Panchayet of Muladi, which was stolen about two years ago, was found in a room. Gopal was not in the village at the time, but the police found in his house one Niranjan Ganguli bearing the tattoo mark "Yuganter" on his breast. Ganguli was arrested, and enquiries are being made regarding his antecedents.

RESCUED AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co.s steamer "Banca," Captain A. B. Garwood, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Moji, brought a Dutch-Malay castaway picked up at sea in the Straits of Malacca while floating on a tree trunk.

POONA TRIAL OF BHAMPTA

POLICEMAN WHO WAS ONCE A THIEF.

"MODUS OPERANDI" OF THE BADMASHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 14.

Some interesting evidence was given by an accomplice at to-day's resumed hearing of the Bhampta gang case.

Ranu Satwa, aged 60, formerly a Bhampta but now serving in the railway police, said he had served in that force for the past fifteen years. He was a resident of Gokhindi in Satara district. There were 10 or 12 houses of Bhamptas at Gokhindi and also some in the neighbouring villages. The witness said he knew all the accused and he gave details of their relationship to one another. He said he had begun thieving from the age of 15. He was taught by one Daulat, how to commit theft to steal the ornaments of children, property left in verandahs of houses, etc. For six months he wandered about Satara committing thefts, and then got into touch with Tukaram Balu, and Maruti Balu, two of the accused, and took to stealing on railways. While on these expeditions they kept two or three changes of dress, While travelling in trains they dressed in white, wore ornaments, and assumed names like Gaikwad, Pavar, Jadave, etc., in order to appear gentlemen. The witness assumed the name of Gaikwad. When going out they carried with them a *waghnak* (tiger claw), a knife and a canvas bag. When they visited large cities like Calcutta, Patna, etc., their wives joined them. They watched for rich passengers and when one such took a ticket for, say, Jubbulpore, they would take a ticket for Khandwa. They entered the same compartment as their victim and robbed him while asleep. If the passenger happened to awake they threw the property out of the train a station or so before that at which they proposed alighting, then got down and found and buried it until they were ready to remove it. The witness said they admitted persons of every caste to their gang, though no caste would dine with them. He gave details of signs and omens which they regarded as good or bad and of the visits that every Bhampta paid to the shrine of their leader Chinapa. The witness said he had never been convicted.

The case is proceeding

ALLEGED BRUTAL MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 14.

Early this morning a man named Bhola Nath was arrested on a charge of having attempted to murder his wife.

It appears that after a quarrel the man took opium, procured a sharp chisel and armed with it attacked his wife who was found lying in a pool of blood with twenty-five wounds on her body. The man was semi-conscious at the time the police arrived and his dying deposition and that of his wife were taken.

EXPLORER'S DENIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 14.

Capt. Waterfield has pointed out to the *Rangoon Times* some alleged discrepancies in the report of the details which were wired on Friday. He denies the special report about the party's behaviour towards natives and states that the accounts alleged to be his own are not as given.

CAMA HOSPITAL.

SPIRIT OF DISCONTENT AMONG NURSES.

There seems to be a feeling of discontent among the nurses of the Cama Hospital, who number about thirty. The Cama Hopital has of late been the object of criticism by Government which had to issue a Press Note (already published in these colums). Now the nursing staff have pointed out certain rules issued by the Lady Superintendent (Miss F. M. Thacker) and have threatened to go on strike if those rules are not rescinded. According to them the rule was degrading because they were asked to do *methrani's* work.

The nurses stated: The methranis are at all times most insolent and useless and the carrying out on the part of the nurses of the work hitherto done by methranis will only encourage the latter to further insolence and uselessness. We must therefore humbly beg that the rules of 10-7-13 will kindly be cancelled and not enforced. We are quite willing at all times to carry out all orders given by our superiors as far is just and reasonable but must "one and all" beg to protest against the rules of 10-7-13.

Should you not think fit to grant our petitions we beg that we may be permitted to refer the matter to the Committee, and pending their decision request that the methranis be allowed to carry on the work they have hitherto done.

Being dissatisfied with the reply the nurses thought it was better to report the matter to the Physician-in Charge, Miss Benson, M. D., who is reputed to be an excellent and sympathetic doctor. Meanwhile one of the nurses, Miss King, who originally made a representation, was requested to leave the hospital within twenty-four hours. The nurses, who were aggrieved at this order, advised Miss King to at once see Mr. Chrystal, the Secretary of the Bombay Nursing Association. He gave her a letter to the Lady Superintendent, who ordered her to resume work. The nurses had thought that Miss Benson would have been more sympathetic. In this hope they were disappointed because, they allege, that Miss Benson has replied to them requiring them in effect to acknowledge the methranis as their equals, even superiors. This reply was not in the least expected and if matters are not mended we will have one more strike in Bombay and that will be the strike of the ministering angels.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 13.

As is so often the case in the season here, so many of our festivities were crowded into last week, that there is really not much for me to write about in this letter. Their Excellencies have as usual been very busy during the past week. The Sunday before last they attended parade service at St. Mary's, the big garrison church here; last Sunday evening, accompanied by Miss Vaughan Nesbitt and a guest from Government House and two A.-D.-C.s they went to St. Paul's. The Sermon was preached by the Chaplain, the Rev. Aikman Wilson.

Last Sunday, starting at 11-30, the Dorsets played the Military Accounts team at cricket on the former's ground. The latter team had the best of the game throughout, and beat their opponents easily by an innings, 5 wickets and 77 runs. On Thursday the Gymkhana played the Dorsets at cricket on the club ground, the latter winning by a close margin of 4 runs. The cricket season is now in full swing and the Gymkhana seems to have any number of fixtures ahead. Next week a representative team goes over to Nagar to play, and the following week we are to play Belgaum here. What a pity that the Gymkhana ground is the only turf wicket in the place.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon seem very anxious to become thoroughly acquainted with all the public institutions in and around Poona. On Saturday week they visited the Government Cinozincolithigraph Company accompanied by Sir Charles and Lady Armstrong from Bombay. Mr. McIver showed them over the building and gave them exhibitions of the various printing and photographic processes, in which their Excellencies were much interested; they stayed about one and half hour before driving back to Government House. On Monday Lady Willingdon visited the female training college in the city, and was taken over the building, the girls singing a song of welcome on Her Excellency's arrival, after seeing them do a Maypole dance and inspecting their work, Lady Willingdon obtained a holiday and left amid cheers. Last Wednesday morning a general meeting of the Agricultural Society was held at the directors' office. The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill presided. The workings of the past year were read, and it is noticed with satisfaction how very well the Empress Gardens have done financially during the past year, the produce of the garden has made this resort of beauty quite self-supporting, the gardens not only supporting themselves, but also being able to help their poorer sister, the Bund Gardens which is run at a loss, but which we certainly couldn't do without. The Empress Gardens' chief source of income seems its fruit such as banannas and papyars, and the large sale it has in pot plants, these are increasing every year; when wandering round the gardens one cannot help being struck with the endless varieties of beautiful variegated crotons. It has been a time of great activity there during the past few months, everything has to be repotted, seed sewn and transplanted into the beds. One wonders why more people do not make use of such a charming spot, for even in the evenings there seem very few people about besides ayahs and children: what a pity not to make still another attraction by having a band to play there weekly. It seems strange that in a large place like Poona there is no public band and only the comparatively small community of members of the Gymkhana ever hear a band, and they get one nearly every evening in the week.

I hear the annual flower show there has been fixed for the 12th of September, which their Excellencies have kindly consented to open. A new feature this year is to be a competition for the best laid out private garden, for which a silver cup and second prize will be given. Let us hope there will be a large number of entries as some of the gardens of Poona certainly need some time and energy spent on them.

On Tuesday the meet was at the fourth milestone on the Ahmednagar Road and for the first time this season we had a somewhat dull morning. About forty people were present at the meet. The Master first drew up to a large prickly pear covert to the north of the meet and hounds were soon on a line which took them back again towards the Ahmednagar Road.

They were soon whipped off this line as it became evident that they were running heel and were then taken back to the covert. Here there was evidently a customer at home but the prickly pear was too thick for them to push him out. A move was then made towards Lohogaon and a jack was soon viewed near the village, but he, in his wisdom, took refuge in a very large patch of cactus close to the village whence it was impossible to dislodge him. Back we went towards the Ahmednagar Road in an endeavour to find another jack as reported, viewed by a cowherd, but the scent was too old and hounds could make nothing of it, and most of the field returned to the meet. The two who remained with the Master and whips were rewarded with a two-mile hunt after a fox, but this also did not result in a kill. The going in most places was too heavy to be pleasant.

On Thursday the opening meet at Government House took place, and we had a very pleasant morning from all points of view. The meet was in front of Government House and about a hundred and fifty people turned up for it. The first thing to be done was the photo of the Hunt (mounted), oneof the photographers, in his keeness to make hounds look spry at the critical moment of snapping them, gave a hunting call in the most approved style, and with one accord hounds made for him thinking no doubt he had viewed a jack. The photo taken, the Master made a move towards Bhamburda with the intention of drawing the high ground in that direction. Before hounds reached the top of the hill they feathered on a line and were off along the crest of the hill towards Pashan Village, before half the field realized that anything had happened. Leaving Pashan on the right they crossed the Pieringhat Road and ran to a thickly wooded hill where the pack divided. There they probably charged jacks and continued on towards Karakaw as! There was a longish check on the hi overlooking the lake. A forward cast put them on the line again but the sun was now very hot and scent dried up two miles from Karakawasla. The run was a very fast one and the point made was over five miles and a good nine miles as hounds ran. It was too much for most of the field and only about forty of them saw it through. For those who did so there was a hack back of over six miles to Ganeshkind. On arrival we were entertained most sumptuously to breakfast by our kind hosts Lord and Lady Willingdon, both of whom had been right up to the finish as usual. After breakfast another photo was taken just outside Government House, this time a group of the members of the hunt dismounted with their Excellencies; and the hunt staff seated in the centre. As soon as the photographs were taken Lord Willingdon presented a saddle and bridle to Colonel Parkins the Honorary Secretary. This was subscribed for by the members of the Hunt on the occasion of his recent wedding which took place in New Zealand about a month ago. I think this is the most successful opening meet the Poona and Kirkee Hounds have had for many a year and the veriest thruster had enough to satisfy him in the run we had.

To-day a field of about sixty-five turned up at the meet at Kolar. The Master moved off down the Aundh Road leaving it to the right nearly opposite the village. Hounds were soon on the line of a jack, evidently an early morning visitor to a carcas. I did not actually see the latter but presume it to have been there from the number of carrion birds that got up as hounds approached the spot. This jack gave us a very fast burst for just under a quarter of an hour, when he took refuge in a collection of prickly pear clumps. In and around these hounds hunted him for some minutes before they eventually ran into him and killed him in full view of the whole field. Mrs. Fitzgibbon was presented with the brush. A draw was then made for a fox and hounds were soon on the line of one, but after twelve minutes scent gave out. Very shortly afterwards Captain Lawrence viewed a jack which gave us a gollop. The Master had out the fast pack to-day and they were too good for our customer and pulled him down in ten minutes. The brush was presented to Mrs. Vines.

On Saturday Colonel and Mrs. Cadell and the officers of the R. F. A. were at home to their friends on the occasion of the R. F. A. Paarderberg Sports. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and a great number of people were present and a very good programme was arranged. Amongst other events was the section tent pegging open to the Indian Army this was won in great style by the XIII Mule Corps. It may be remembered that a little over a week ago their Corps also won the tent-pegging at their sports held at Poona. It was a fine performance of theirs, beating the remainder of the Native mounted corps of the garrison on two occasions running. In the tent-pegging for section of British officers a section of Gunner officers consisting of Captains Sarson and Naylor and Messrs. Love and Rendall was first. In the finals of the tug-of-war the 82nd Battery beat the 76th Battery after a great pull. For a long time it was uncertain which team would win, each consisting of ten men and the condition being one pull and all over the line. Another good event was the alarm race which was won by the 81st Battery. The men had to strike a tent pack up their camp equipment, saddle up, take up a position and open fire. At the conclusion of the sports Mrs. Cadell presented the prizes to the winners.

I saw some very pretty dresses worn by some of the ladies, among the most noticeable perhaps might be mentioned Lady Willingdon in a very handsome gown, the skirt of pale biscuit coloured crepon finished off with a narrow ruching. The bodice was of white net handsomely trimmed with broad bands of insertion faintly outlined in black. A bunch of bright coloured flowers at her waist completing the costume. With this she wore a smart black straw hat trimmed with uncurled black ostrich feathers.

Mrs. Cadell was in white net with two rows of broad insertion of thick lace round the bottom of the skirt and a pale blue band of ribbon round the waist. Her hat was of black satin with a large black ostrich plume.

Mrs. Arthur looked well in a white embroidered cashmere coat and skirt trimmed with a large hand painted black satin collar with which she wore a black straw hat trimmed with white ostrich feathers.

Mrs. Maule was in a figured mauve muslin on a white background with belt of mauve silk She wore a small hat of light straw trimmed with mauve ribbon and cherry coloured tiny flowers.

Mrs. Cobbold Warren looked smart in a dark purple skirt and white net blouse with a smart hat of the same shade of purple as the skirt.

Mrs. Aitken had on a very smart peacock blue satin coat and skirt the coat being trimmed round the bottom with bands of bright emerald green satin. The coat and skirt having buttons of the same bright green. Her hat was a round white felt trimmed in the front with a bunch of natural coloured ostrich feathers.

The Rugby football season has started now that the ground is sufficiently soft and an interesting match was played on Wednesday at Kirkee between Poona and Kirkee. The Kirkee team were a good deal too strong for their opponents partly due to the fine play of the Scottish International Lieut. Gordon, R. F. A. who was responsible for no less than six tries. At half time the score stood Kirkee twenty-four points, Poona nil. When the whistle sounded at the close of the game the score was Kirkee thirty-eight points, Poona three points. For the winners, Lieut. Gordon, Lieut. Rendall, Capt. Languish and Driver Stathern played exceptionally well, and for the losers, Lieut. Emerson and Lieut. Greenshields. I hope we shall see a good deal more of Rugby in the course of the next few months, as there are some fine players in the station

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 4th instant, left Aden at 5 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

SHIPPERS' GRIEVANCES

THE NEW MINISTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, July 1.

Much information of a highly interesting character concerning one of Australia's staple industries was forthcoming at the annual gathering of the South Australian Winegrowers' Association. The viticultural industry would appear to be in a thoroughly healthy condition, and to have before it the prospect of an increasingly prosperous career, judging from the fact and figures presented by various speakers. One of the most encouraging features is that with enlarged experience and improved methods of cultivation of the various kinds of vines which yield the fruit best suited to our trade, the production per acre is increasing to such an extent that it is estimated one acre planted to day represents three times the yield of wine formerly regarded as a fair average. That, at least, appears to have been the recent experience in Victoria, and equally good results may be expected in those parts of South Australia, which have been devoted to viticulture. In South Australia, there has been a steady increase in the acreage under vines since the beginning of the present century but taking the Commonwealth as a whole, a slight decrease is reported, owing to the ravages of phylloxera in New South Wales and Victoria In round figures the wine exports of the Commonwealth amount to one million gallons annually, but it is estimated that England alone could absorb double that quantity if there were available a sufficient amount of wine of the kinds most in demand by British consumers. In Australia, there is a perceptibly increasing local demand for wines which are the product of our own soil, and this demand would be vastly greater than it is but for the fact that so large a proportion of our population has never been accustomed to regard wine as on everyday beverage, to be taken preferably with meals. Many people, even of those who have no conscientious scruples with regard to drinks containing alcohol in any form, seem to look upon wine as a kind of liqueur, to be sipped sparingly and taken neat, whereas the French and Italians almost invariably dilute the wine freely with water.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The most interesting question in Federal politics just now is how far the election results and its critical position in Parliament will induce the new Ministry to modify the Liberal policy laid down in the Parramatta speech of April 3 last. The minutes and instructions to departmental heads of Messrs. Thomas and O'Malley, enforcing absolute preference to unionists in Government employment, must, as a matter of course, go as soon as the Minsters controlling the Home and External Affairs Departments are firmly in the saddle and new appointments arise for settlement. Then the pledge with respect to the creation of a business like tender and public works board to report on all large tenders and contracts can be fulfilled without legislation or unnecessary fuss. The hampering Northern Territory regulations can be repealed, and the suggestion of Mr. Austin Chapman that daylight be let into the detailed expenditure at the Federal capital can be given effect to by simple administrative acts. The same thing applies to Mr. Cook's emphatic promise to give increased aid and stimulus to rifle clubs if returned to power. Senator Millen, the new Minister of Defence, shares his chief's views on this matter, and can translate them into administrative deeds in a few weeks. On the fiscal question Mr. Cook has already spoken. He declared on Tuesday evening that the Ministry's policy on the tariff was made clear at the election. Members with strong Protectionist views interpret this as indicating that Ministers will introduce a limited Anomalies Bill in advance of their measure creating a tariff board of experts. It is understood that Mr. Agar Wynne, Groom, and Senator McColl are likely at an early Cabinet meeting to press for the introduction, when the House of Representative reassembles in August, of a Tariff Anomalies Bill, which will deal with a limited number of urgent tariff anomalies. Members hope that the sessional programme will, in any event, include a Bill placing the Post Office under a commission or board of management, as recommendation in the report of the Postal Services Commission. A far-reaching Electoral Reform Bill will be introduced as a matter of course. If necessary the restoration of the postal vote will be put in a separate measure, so as to raise a distinct issue uncomplicated by the long and elaborate machinery clauses of a general electoral reform measure. Ministers will also strike off the shackles put on the press of Australia by another section of the Labour Party's electoral legislation. Mr. Kelly, the Hon. Minister, who is to be specially concerned with the Home Office Administration, will this week begin the accumulation of data enabling the Cabinet to come to an early decision as to the character of the more pressing electoral reforms. Mr. Kelly will also report to the Cabinet as to the action taken by the electoral officer with respect to offences committed during the last elections.

MESSAGE FROM DR. MAWSON.

The following message has been received by Mr. Eitel, secretary of the Australian Antarctic Expedition, from Dr. Mawson, who, with six other members of the expedition is wintering at Commonwealth Bay, Antarctica:—"Adeli Land, June 15, 1913.—All members of the party are in good health and spirits. Blizzards have been increasing in violence since my last message, but I think they have now culminated, as the weather is moderating. We are expecting better condi-

[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

...s. The temperatures are falling. ...several occasions recently the wind ...ched over 100 miles per hour for ...s or more hours. On May 17 to 18 ...s average for 24 hours was 94 miles ...r hour, reaching a maximum of 104 ...tween 6 p. m. and 7 p. m. on ...ay 17. The average for 36 hours was ...5 miles per hour. On several days ...ere were many hours during which ...avy gusts exceeding 200 miles per ...ur took place. We have had heavy ...owfalls, and a constant drift of snow ...om the plateau. Clearer weather is ...w commencing. The hut and the ...eteorological observatory are not ...maged in any way. The wireless ...ast is intact, but the wireless operator ...Mr. Jeffreys) is continually tightening ...he stays, a very difficult operation in ...eavy weather."

At this point the message abruptly ...nded, but the operator at Macquarie ...sland sent through the note "more ...o come." Subsequently the following ...as added to the message:—"Low ...emperatures and snow drifts have ...aused a temporary suspension of wire...ess communication. On the evidence ...ow accumulated Mr. Jeffreys thinks that ...a certain amount of damping of other ...waves was due to the Aurora Australis.

AUSTRALIAN MARINE SERVICE.

It will be remembered that in April last a cablegram appeared as from Vancouver giving what purported to be some ideas of the premier (Mr. Scaddan) on the subject of the Australian naval defence programme. Although Mr. Scaddan, in the course of a public speech made at His Majesty's Theatre in May last, shortly after his return to the State, made it clear that he had not used the expressions contained in the cablegram, he referred to the subject again this week in order that he might make it even more clear than he had already done that he had been misreported. "The fact is," said Mr. Scaddan, "certain statements were made by Mr. Berry, president of the Australasian Chambers of Commerce, when in Vancouver, and these were wrongly attributed in the Australian Press to myself. It was, perhaps, an unfortunate coincidence that Mr. Berry and I were in Vancouver on the same evening, and it may be that the former, who is known as a pronounced Liberal, made use of the remarks respecting the formation of an Australian Navy, and deprecating the one now being established by the Commonwealth. I certainly made it clear when speaking (and certain newspaper reports confirm this) that I endorsed the policy of the Commonwealth Labour Government in endeavouring to foster an Australian Navy realising, of course, that at the same time it was only one section of the great British fleet. Another aspect of this question, which was prominently brought before my mind, was the necessity for building up an Australian marine service, and as I moved about the world it was very plainly borne in upon me that if we are to make this portion of the Empire great in every respect, we must have not only a naval but a mercantile marine service. The lack of this is recognised as one of America's greatest weaknesses. Should this aspect of our Empire's affairs come into the realm practical politics I believe that it would receive the warm support of all sections of our people."

CARGO PILLAGING.

For some time past Australian shipowners and traders have had a serious grievance in the systematic pillaging to which cargoes are subjected on wharfs or during a voyage. The subject was broached at the conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in Sydney, when a resolution was carried in favor of enlarging the powers of summary jurisdiction possessed by magistrates so that offenders could be dealt with more promptly and punished with greater severity. It was stated at one wharf section alone the annual loss from these depredations amounted to £100,000. Some thefts are prepetrated on the wharfs before the cargo is shipped, others on the voyage, and others again after the goods have been landed. It is only in the aggregate that the losses are heavy. Judged singly the thefts are generally trifling, which explains what the victims consider to be excessive leniency of the magistrates. One may doubt, however, whether the enlargement of their powers is what is ready needed. Those already existing are sufficient if they were duly enforced. Mr. S. J. Jacobs of Adelaide, went to the root of the evil when he said that the great desideratum was the substitution for the present state of lasses faire of aissez and constant co-operation between the shipper, the Harbor Trust and the wharf authorities. Prevention should be the principal aim, and this may be effected without any addition to existing penalties. According to a Melbourne merchant, hundreds of children hibitually go down to the wharfs with barrows and remove coal with impunity. That kind of thing could be kept in check, even without the aid of such private detectives as might be found necessary to deal with less open and more serious acts of misappropriation. The ordinary wharf watchmen, if their numbers are sucifient and they do their duty, ought to restrain offenders. If shippers, freight-carriers, and wharfingers joined hands in the attemp, ways could easily be found for ensuring the safe delivery of goods from consignor to consignee: and any initial expense that might be incurred in establishing the necessary vigilance would soon be recovered in the saving of property.

MORE IMMIGRANTS.

More than ordinary interest was displayed in the arrival at Adelaide on Monday of the steamer Beltana from England, because among her 1,077 passengers were 261 assisted immigrants for South Australia, including 81 selected youths for farms. The Beltana passed Cape Borda at 8 p.m. on Sunday and arrived at the Somaphore before daybreak. She was boarded by Drs. Gething and Hone who, having the passengers, awarded pratique. A large number of people congregated on the wharf and welcomed the new arrivals. The Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration (Hon. F. W. Young) was an interested spectator. Representatives of six sections of scouts, in charge of Chief Scoutmaster Kirkham Evans were also present to accord the band of 35 officially-recognised scouts which formed part of the company of 8, lads for South Australia a hearty greeting. Mr. Kirkham Evans charges were drawn from the Sea Scouts, First City, First Glen Osmond, First Torrensville, First Parkside, and First Semaphore troops. They were dressed in uniform and stood at attention. As the vessel drew near flag signals and greetings by bugle were exchanged Mr. Young was anxious to see the lads who had been elected for South Australia, because the batch is the first introduced into the State. His impressions were satisfactory. Captain Lingham, of the Beltana, spoke highly of the conduct of the lads during the voyage. The lads were in charge of Assistant Scoutmaster Howell. They were selected from all parts of England. During the voyage the whole of the boys formed themselves into a united body of scouts and named their troop after the Beltana. They selected Captain Lingham as their president and they provided a number of concerts, which helped to relieve the monotony of the voyage. There is also a contingent of 32 selected domestic helpers. They were in charge of Miss Ada Lawrence. They are a very fine selection, and their conduct during the voyage was exemplary. Mrs. Moore, the matron of the Domestic Helpers' Home at Norwood went down to the steamer, and she has temporarily taken the girls under her care. Of the 1077 passengers 292 were booked for Adelaide 189 for Melbourne and 996 for Sydney.

AUSTRALIA'S NAVY AND ARMY.

On the eve of his laying down the reins of office as Minister of Defence, Senator Pearce has collated material of considerable interest in regard to the progress made in the establishment of a navy and army, and the expenditure on such forces by the nation since their commencement. In the last three years the cost to the Commonwealth of the proverb, undeniably true of the present-day attitude of the Great Powers, "If you want peace, prepare for war." has been £12,526,109. For that money a fleet unit has been begun with all the attendant recruiting grounds and an army put in training of 200,000 men and youths, with factories established for the manufacture military material to make assistance from international sources unneeded. Senator Pearce, in his outline of the growth of the land and sea forces, starts at the point where Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson submitted his report to the country on the establishment of a navy and where the recommendations of Lord Kitchner on the training of a national army were put into force. He treats of the naval problems first. So far as personel is concerned, the minister said the position in 1910 was that the total personnel of the naval forces was 240, of whom 70 had been sent to England in 1910 to bring out the destroyers. The total of the naval militia was about 1,000. To-day the total personnel was 3,350. At the small arms factory the rifle making plant could produce about 15,000 rifles per annum. It is unticipated that 7,500 rifles complete will be ready by June 30. Since the opening of the factory 1,546,736 charger clips had been manufactured. It was intended to obtain extra machinery to produce 20,000 rifles per annum. The cordite factory had produced 51.2 tons of finished cordite for the past three months working eight hours a day.

"The question of the supply of horses," writes Senator Pearce "is one of great moment. At the present time enlistment in the Light Horse is limited to those who can provide horses for themselves. In the field artillery the practice in the past was to hire horses as required. This was found to be very unsatisfactory and detrimental Construction. 1,135,000 108,171 1,196,829 to the efficiency of the batteries. It was, therefore, determined to supply them with Government horses obtained and maintained for that purpose. During the three years 1,500 horses have been purchased, at an average cost of about £25 each Provision is being made for the maintenance of the additional horses required for new batteries, and remount depots and grazing peddocks have been or are in course of being obtained in each State. Reckoning the cost of a field battery of four guns at £2,000, the equipment of a Light Horse regiment at £13,000, and an infantry battalion at £12,000, the average cost per members, taking a mixed force of all arms, is £ 0, without uniform. "The war establishment under the compulsory service scheme will be 120,000 troops, and the equipment required will cost £2,500,000. There is at present about £1,000,000 worth in hand. During the last three years the new artillery material ordered has cost £553,000, of which £93,000 has been spent in the Commonwealth."

A.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

then by losing four marks he quickly recovered himself, and finished the course without a further fault, but the mischief was done. But for this, there would have only been a difference of four marks between winners and third a fine show for the Triple Entente. The intervention of the band was perfectly uncalled for. The most interesting competition of the day was being decided, the excitement of the spectators it appeared was intense. Every one's attention was centred on the arena, and the last thing that was wanted by competitors or spectators was an interruption of any sort. The only thing that can be said is that it is not the the first time, nor is it likely to be the last, when a band has made the mistake of cutting in at an inopportune moment.

Having been relieved on the east Indies station as flagship by the battleship "swiftsure," the light cruiser Highflyer" which was joined by her crew on the 21st February 1911, was in mail week paid off at Chatham and her ship's company granted foreign service leave. Captain H. J. T. Marshall, who commanded the "Highflyer" on the homeward voyage, has assumed command of the "Cressy" and a group of cruisers in the seventh Cruiser squadron, and Commander L. G. Preston, who had charged of her on paying off will assume command of the torpedo gunboat *Jason* and the Mine sweeping Flotilla.

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This really dry shampoo—guaranteed to contain only pure harmless powders—is splendid for cleansing the hair when dull, dusty or greasy. Simply apply a little at night and thoroughly brush out in the morning. No wetting—no trouble—no danger.

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ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

VIEWS OF BOMBAY CHAMBER.

We publish the following correspondence which has passed between the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Government of Bombay in connection with the proposed advisory Committee for St. George's Hospital. The Secretary of the Chamber writes. I have the honour on behalf of my Committee to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4695 of the 24th ult., inviting this Chamber to select and submit the name of a representative for nomination as Member of the proposed Advisory Committee in connection with St. George's Hospital and to state in reply that the matter is receiving attention and a definite answer will be sent later. In connection however with Government Resolution No. 4691 of the 24th ultimo, received with your letter above referred to, my Committee would be greatly obliged if they could be favoured with information on one or two points which are either touched upon in Resolution or arise out of it.

NURSING HOME.

Is the Nursing Home for instance, as referred to in paragaraph 5 and 6, really intended only for the "well-to-do" or is it within the power of the Advisory Committee to draw up a scheme for the sanction of Government which might perhaps include private Nursing Wards to which patients could be admitted with the same privileges as are referred to in para 6, but at a much more moderate fee. If a recommendation of this character is within the power of the Committee, is it the desire of Government that some such scheme should be formulated for the benefit of people of moderate means who in many cases are compelled to go to Hospital in times of sickness, in the absence of sufficient and suitable accommodation in their own homes. Then, as regards the private rooms nowobtainable at Rs. 10 in which patients are treated by the medical staff of the Hospital, are these to be abolished or is their character altered under the Resolution; or if not it is within the power of the advisory Committee to recommend that they should be abolished or changed. My Committee do not favour any change in this class of accommodation and will be glad to know exactly what is intended as regards the future. They also understand that no change is intended in those general wards where fees are now charged on a sliding scale from Re. 1 to Re. 4.

MEDICAL STAFF.

My Committee will also be glad to know if any scheme is under contemplation to strengthen and increase the medical and the surgical staffs at the Hospital for the benefit not only of those who pay for special accommodation at Rs. 10 or less in private rooms or wards but for those who are compelled by necessity to use the free Wards of the Hospital.

In replying, the Secretary to Government, General Department stated.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 589 dated the 9th July 1913, on the subject of the recent orders of Government in connection with St. George's Hospital. In reply I am to state with reference to paragraph 3 of your letter that it is designed that the Advisory Committee shall be asked, when framing a set of rules for the administration of the proposed Nursing Home, to consider the practicability of an arrangement whereby in addition to separate rooms for individual patients, a general ward would be opened the charges for accommodation in which would be on lower scale. Such an arrangement would it is believed, meet the case of those less well-to-do patients who desire to enter the Nursing Home but whose means do not admit of their incurring the higher charges prescribed for accommodation in the private rooms.

ENQUIRY.

With regard to the enquiry contained in your fourth paragraph I am to say that it is the intention of Government that the Nursing Home should supercede the existing private rooms for which a daily fee of Rs. 10 is charged, the retention of the latter being inconsistent with the principles which, as indicated in paragraph 7 of the Government Resolution, should govern the admission of patients to the hospital. The existing system of general wards with a graduated scale of chargee will however, be retained, but the question of a revision of the scale will be considered. It will be open to the Advisory Committee to make such recommendations on this as on any other subject affecting the general welfare and administration of the hospital as they may think proper.

In answer to the enquiry contained in your concluding paragraph I am to say that a proposal is under consideration in connection with the redistribution of the medical districts at the Presidency consequent on the withdrawal from the Presidency Surgeons of the duty of certifying the age of factory children, to attach one of these officers to the medical staff of St. George's Hospital.

IMPORTANT CHANGES.

The chamber will thus see that an important part of the changes adumbrated in the Government Memorandum is the establishment of the Advisory Committee to which the chamber has been invited to nominate a member. It would appear that the importance of that Committee and of its functions has hardly been appreciated, but it is the view of Government that it would be premature to give more definite replies to the enquiries contained in your letter in so far as they relate to details which will be determined only on the advise of a body which it is hoped will be fully representative of European opinion in Bombay.

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BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. A. M. Tod, the President, occupying the chair.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner submitting for orders an application from the Secretary, Western India Turf Club, for extending a portion of the race-course over a part of the land handed over by Government to the Municipality for use as a stormwater reservoir.

The Commissioner's letter has been published already.

On the motion of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the letter was referred to a Committee for consideration in consultation with the Commissioner, and for report.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner in which he stated that with reference to the Corporation Resolution of February 12, 1912, regarding the practicability of extending the Chowpati-road along the Chuni-road Gardens to the southern end of the gardens, he would point out that as Government were contemplating the possibility of constructing a road along the seafront to Marine Lines, it was advisable that this question should be allowed to stand over for the present.

The letter was recorded by the Corporation on the motion of Mr. N.V. Mandlik.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner, forwarding a letter from the Secretaries to the Bombay Presidency King Edward Memorial Association relative to the offer of the Association to apply the money at their disposal and the land vested in them by Government towards the erection of a hospital to be built, equipped, and maintained by the Corporation, subject to certain conditions.

The letter has been published already.

Sir Pherozeshah Metha moved that the letter be referred to the Corporation Committee for Medical Relief for consideration in consultation with the Commissioner, and for a report.

In moving the proposition, Sir Pherozeshah said that it was a subject of great importance to the sanitary welfare of the city, and he was sure the proposal for establishing a hospital in the northern districts would meet with the cordial approval and sympathy of the Corporation, because it was very necessary that they should have a hospital in the northern districts of Bombay, and more particularly because of the circumstance that the hospital was to be named after their late revered Sovereign.

But in the letter in which the Association made the proposal to the Corporation, there was so much matter which was likely to mislead the public in regard to the position and attitude taken up by the Corporation in connection with the hospital. He asked the Corporation to bear with him for two minutes while he laid before them a short history of the question. It would appear to the public that the Corporation had not co-operated for the purpose of providing such a hospital. On the contrary, as a matter of fact, the Corporation had been alive to such responsibility and had already been in correspondence with the Association for the purpose of joint co-operation in bringing about a satisfactory conclusion. Without meaning to cast any reflection on the Association, he would point out the position taken up by the Association.

Putting the case briefly, Sir Pherozeshah said the Association came to them with eleven lakhs of rupees and a cut-and-dry scheme with plans and estimates ready to establish an hospital which would cost twenty-five lakhs of rupees; asking the Corporation to make up the deficiency and undertake all the maintenance charges. Now the fact was that the eleven lakhs that the Association offered were made up of three sums as follows:—Five lakhs were the amount they were able to collect, one lakh was the amount which was offered to the Corporation by the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Memorial Fund Committee, if it would name a ward in the hospital to be specially erected in the northern districts of the city for the benefit of the mill-hands who lived there, and five lakhs was the value of the property which it was open to the Government to give to the Corporation or the Association. The Medical Relief Committee of the Corporation had written to the Committee of the Association to confer with its members in coming to a conclusion in regard to the establishment of a fully equipped hospital, but the Association would not do it. They had preferred to come to the Corporation with a scheme drawn up by themselves, sending plans and estimates already prepared. The deficiency amounted to fourteen lakhs and the maintenance charges would come to a capitalised expenditure of thirty lakhs a year. It would have been more fair to the Corporation, in the circumstances, if the Association had joined their Committee and conferred with it. If that had been done they would have come to the conclusion earlier than it was now possible to do. He had proposals ready, which he was going to place before the Medical Relief Committee, for the establishment of a medical school in connection with the Hospital, on conditions similar to those made by Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim. In conclusion Sir Pherozeshah remarked that the Corporation and the public would not care for the scant courtesy with which the Association treated the Corporation, but they would cordially and sympathetically approve of the proposal for the reasons he had already mentioned.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin seconded the proposition.

The Commissioner explained that it could not be made a grievance that the Association was not able to offer more than they had done. Without preparing estimates and plans it was not possible to inform the Corporation what was required of them. Then again those plans and estimates were not final. The Corporation Committee could suggest whatever changes and alterations they deem desirable. He gave credit to Sir Pherozeshah for the idea of a medical school to be attached to the hospital. In any case he hoped the Corporation, in coming to a decision, would not risk the chance of losing this offer of eleven lakhs.

Mr. J. A. Wadia suggested that the Corporation should not hesitate to accept the offer.

Sir Pherozeshah, replying, said that he had not made it a grievance that the Association was only offering eleven lakhs. What he wished to point out was that against their own five lakhs, with the other two sums added to it, the Corporation had to spend fourteen lakhs and undertake a maintenance expenditure of thirty lakhs annually, and yet the scheme was one proposed and laid down by the Association.

This proposal was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, the following resolution was adopted: "That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the very filthy and most unhealthy and badly lighted condition of Kelewady in Girgaum and to the great inconvenience caused to the growing number of residents and the people frequenting the Borah Cemetery at the end of the lane."

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

KHAN BAHADUR S. S. KADRI.

An interesting function came off at the Hotel Majestic on Friday evening last when, the leading Muhammadans of Bombay gave Khan Bahadur Syed Shamsuddin, Kadri, I. S. O., a farewell dinner before his departure to Dhulia to take charge of the Collectorate of West Khandesh. Covers were laid for sixty and among the hosts were to be seen Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolla Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, M. Jaffer Bey (Turkish Consul), Mr. Ali Akbar Mirza (Persian Consul), Col. Ghulam Rasool (Afghan Representative), Mr Muhammadbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Muhammad Hajibhoy Lalji, Mr. Dehlavi (Judge, Small Causes Court), Mr. Khairaz (Presidency Magistrate), Mr. Kajiji (Prothonotary), Mr. Ali Akbar (Superintending Engineer,) Mr. Haji Yusuf Sobhani Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoolla, Mr. Salebhai, Barodawalla, Mr. Abbas Tyebji, Khan Saheb Kazi Moorgey, Khan Saheb Syed Muinuddin, Mr. A. M. Jivanji, Captain Ahmed Khan of Bhopal and many other leading Muhammadans of of Bombay. Among the guests of other races were Mr. Sale, Mr. Cadell, Mr. Kindersley, Mr. Turner, Dr. Stanley Reed, Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. Baptista, Kumar Shri Vijayadevji, Kumar Shri Vijayasinghji, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Rao Bahadur Soondardas Narandas, Mr. Rangnekar, Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, etc. The toast of the evening was proposed by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola who first read out letters received from Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Bart., and His Holiness the Pir Saheb of Baghdad expressing regret at their inability to join in the function. In his interesting letter the Pir Saheb said among other things: "I am highly pleased to see my friend Syed Shamsuddin Kadri to be the first Muhammadan Collector in the Bombay Presidency, and I am glad that his long and meritorious services have been duly recognised and rewarded." In proposing the toast Sir Ibrahim dwelt at length on the remarkable career of Khan Bahadur Kadri and laid special emphasis on the fact that the guest of the evening had risen to his present high position by sheer merit. This showed, said Sir Ibrahim, how it was possible for talented Mussalmans, if they were properly educated, to rise, and rise very high, given "a fair field and no favour." And he earnestly appealed to his co-religionists to concentrate their energies on the most important problem that faced them, viz., the education of Mussalman boys and girls. In replying to the toast Khan Bahadur Kadri made an interesting speech in which he thanked his hosts for giving him an opportunity of meeting so many of his friends in Bombay before his departure from among them. Reverting to the question of Muhammadan education he urged the enlightened Muhammadans of Bombay, to whom their co-religionists of the whole presidency looked up for guidance and help in all matters of vital interest, to found a body for centralising and co-ordinating the scattered charitable and educational funds and institutions scattered over the whole presidency and working at present without any intelligent plan and without any conscious goal before them. Referring to his seven years' tenure of the office of Oriental Translator, he spoke of the strenuous years of hard work and anxiety he had to go through just after taking up his post, and said the Oriental Translatorship had not been for him that bed of roses which most people believed it to be. Finally he expressed his deep obligation to the three Governors: Lord Lamington, Lord Sydenham and His Excellency Lord Willingdon, under whom he had the good fortune to serve and whose perfect courtesy, kindness and support had throughout considerably lightened his arduous duties.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th July.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Sehoushter, and Disful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (1-5-13).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Ohio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Vodena, Sarria, Kozana, Elassona, re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Koussouka, Kratova, Kotcheko, Vizes (Kosprulu), Buchitron, Potolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-3-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohuila, Chihua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Madeira (2-5-13).

Communications with Mexican States of Chihua for Cayenne are sent by the southern routes via Salinas (29-4-13).

Telegrams for islands of Metelin, Thasos Samothrace, Samos, Imbros, Ikrie, Psara may be accepted at the same rates as in the case of Islands of Greece. Telegrams are despatched by best means possible with delay (2-6-13).

Cable between Jamaica and Colon interrupted (11-6-13).

Telegrams to Alofia are subject to long delay and should be accepted at sender's risk (16-6-13).

Islands of Chio and Metelin are now connected by cable and open to international service. Rates same as for Greek Islands. (21-6-13).

Telegrams for Salonika can no longer be sent via Serrina territory. (7-7-13).

Private telegrams in code and cipher for Roumania are prohibited. (This applies only to Telegrams for Offices in Roumania. (12-7-13) (7-7-13).

Exchange of telegrams with Belgrade office at Salonika is suspended. (9-7-13).

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

An Ootacamund correspondent says that the Governor of Madras has completely recovered his health and goes out daily for long drives.

Major Rousel, Government Senior Inspector of Railways inspected on Saturday the Dhasa Kundla line, Kathiawar which is subject to wash away and during heavy rains falling that side every year.

Colonel Harris, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, in his report on the Bengal Presidency lunatic asylums says it has been practically decided that a central lunatic asylum for Indians should be constructed at Ranchi on a sufficiently large scale to meet the needs of the two provinces, and that it will be worked by the Bihar and Orissa Government, Bengal paying a contribution in proportion to the number of Bengal lunatic accommodated. Fresh designs are now under preparation by the Bihar and Orissa Government, in consultation with engineering experts, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals of both provinces and the Superintendent of Berhampor Lunatic Asylum.

Once in the clutches of a Gurkha policeman escape is rendered well-night impossible, This much is to be gathered from a Burma paper which says that on the flotilla boat "Osaka," on 28th June, between Minhla and Prome, was a small Indian boy of about ten or twelve, a thin sickly lad who was accused, of the theft of a child's bangle. This boy was taken down to the steamer hand-cuffed and with a chain attached to the hand-cuffs held by a Gurkha policeman armed with a drawn sword, while behind the lad marched another Gurkha's also with a sword. The boy was taken on board and was fastened by his leading chain to one of the stanchions of the steamer, the two policemen sitting down near him. No doubt the policemen were carrying out their duty, but such unnecessary cases of cruelty should be immediately stopped.

Leprosy is on the increase in Burma and the sanitary authorities are faced with the extra difficulty of having to war against disease amid a people who are both grossly ignorant and recklessly careless of the most elementary rules of hygene. "The carelessness of the Burmese," says the report of the Mandalay Lepers Home, "in every stage of the disease are liying in family life in Burma and thus increasing the baleful circle of corruption and living death. A leper living with his family is a real danger to the community even though he is well off and lives a secluded life. But, when he is indigent and wanders about in crowdad places begging, he is a dreadful menace. The very dust, is contaminated by his ulcerated feet."

The bad state of the electerical installation at the Theatre Royal, Calcutta, has necessitated the closing of the theatre. Replying to a large number of questions on the subject at a recent meeting of the Corporation, the Corporation, the chairman said that prosecutions had been instituted in raspect of the defects reported where the requisition issued over the signature of the chairman had not been complied with. The records had till recently been in charge of the district building surveyors, but had since been made over to two special theatre inspectors appointed in June. These inspectors were not qualified to deal with breaches of the bye-laws relating to electric installations. The chairman was of opinion that another expert examination of the installations of all the theatres should now be made and would arrange to have this done.

The first experiences in the working of the Factories Act of 1911 in the Central Provinces are recoorded in the report of the Senior Inspector of Factories for the year 1912, which has just been published. The Act came into forces in the Central Provinces, but not in Berar, on July 1st, 1912, and the period of its operation is deemed too short to warrant definite conclusion. But there are one or two points of interest to be noted. Factory owners appear to have met the inspectors in a willing spirit in the matter of the fencing of machinery, and there are other satisfactory features in the Senior Inspector's report. Both the Director of Industries and the Chief Commissioner lay stress on the need for rigid observance of the regulations of the new Act to the employment of women and children. The Director of Industries writes strongly on the importance of energetic administrative work in order to secure the general success of the Act, and with this view urges that greater weight should be given to the action of the Senior Inspector. The Director declares himself "fully convinced that very active steps will have to be taken if we are to prevent the provisions of the new Act becoming as much a dead-letter as those of the old."

Among the economic enquiries carried out by the Geological Survey last year the potash salts found in the Salt Range of the Punjab were investigated by an officer deputed for the purpose. Potash had previously been found in the course of prospecting operations in the rock-salt mines at Khewra and Nurpur. The potash beds, however, are generally over lain by seams of unsaleable marl and their investigation is rendered difficult by the fact that the mining authorities being primarily concerned with the extraction of marketable salt, naturally change the sphere of their operations whenever a marl seam is struck and before the deposit underlying it is exposed. In the Mayo mine at Khewra an important potash-bed was found and traced at various points for a distance of 850 feet. Its average thickness was six feet. Two other seams were found in the Mayo mine and one in the Nurpur mine but the last named was only exposed in one place and was difficult of access. The economic bearing of these finds is not dealt with in the annual report of the Geological Survey, but is reserved for future discussion. Another investigation carried out by the Survey was concerned with the auriferous gravels of the Chindwin river in Burma. It was found that the surface gravels are quite rich in gold in places, carrying from eight to fifteen grains per cubic yard, and barren in others. Only the surface is rich, there being practically no gold at a depth of four feet.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

POLO PLAYER'S ROMANCE.

Mr. Devereux Milburn, America's international polo player, who figured so prominently lately at Meadowbrook, has just become engaged to Miss Nancy G. Steele, daughter of one of the partners in the firm of J. P. Morgan and Co. A romantic story attaches to the engagement, which, according to the American newspapers, is the outcome of Mr. Milburn's prowess in the international matches.

INGENIOUS CLOCK FACE.

The new clock at the Gare, St. Lazare, at Paris, has an ingenious face. Up to mid-day the clock face appears normal, but on the stroke of 12 the figures change from "1 to 12 to "12 to 24," and remain so until midnight when they change back again. By a clever arrangement the figure to which the hand points is automatically shown in relief.

NOT SO DEAF AFTER ALL.

Charged with disorderly conduct, a defendant told the Thames magistrate in Mail week that he was "stone deaf, and did not hear a word of the evidence."

The magistrate (to the assistant gaoler): Tell him he's fined 5s.

Defendant: Oh, thank you, sir. (Laughter.)

7,000 GUINEAS FOR A BRONZE.

A bronze figure 33 ins. high of French 18th century workmanship realised no less than 7,000 guineas at the Sir John Murray Scott sale at Christie's yesterday. It is a Cupid on a gilt wood plinth, and is an example of a well-known model by Falconer. A set of four panels of Beauvais tapestry was sold for 18,000 guineas. There were a large a number of French dealers present.

£5,000 FOR A FILM.

There was spirited competition in Mail week for the sole rights of the remarkable cinematograph film of "The Battle of Waterloo," a living picture of the famous fight recently enacted at Irthlingborough.

Mr. Samuel Harris, of Harris and Gillow, offered the film at auction, and bidding started at £2,000, the film eventually being sold for £5,000 to Mr. Clozenberg, on behalf of the Atlas Feature Film Co. and Ruffell's Imperial Bioscope Syndicate.

DEARER PHOTOGRAPHY.

The leading manufacturers of photographic materials have decided to make an all-round increase in the cost of dry plates. Prices have gone up 25 per cent., and in conversation with a Press representative Messrs. J. J. Griffin, Ltd., of Kingsway, London, stated that the most important factor was the 40 per cent. rise in the cost of glass. In addition to that, certain of the chemicals had gone up in price; notably, silver nitrate, one of the important ingredients in the emulsion with which the plates are coated. At the Kodak offices it was stated that the price of films remained stationary.

GIFT TO THE KING.

At Buckingham Palace a deputation from the municipality of Nice presented the King with a silver replica of the Queen Victoria memorial statue erected by national subscription at Nice in 1911, and unveiled by M. Poincare when Prime Minister. Replying in French, the King thanked the deputation very cordially stating that his pleasure in accepting the gift was the greater because it represented the monument so generously erected to the memory of his august grandmother, who for so many years was accustomed to pass the winter at her villa on the beautiful French shore of the Mediterranean.

CURATE'S DICTUM.

"As I live in the West End I am suspicious of everyone," declared the Rev. Wilfred H. Gibbon, senior curate of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, at the West London County Court. Mr. Gibbons stated, that a gentleman named Lambert, whom he had known for a short time and who had been a member of his congregation, asked him to change a cheque for £30. Witness gave him £5, and later, because of indisposition, advanced the balance by cheque without verifying it. Witness heard later that Lambert's cheque had been stopped. Lambert did not come back to the church, but witness later met him in the Row, and he then gave an address at which, on enquiry, witness found that he was not known.

ODD LENGTHS IN LEGS.

A medical witness, Dr. C. W. Cooke, giving evidence in the London Sheriff's Court remarked: "I venture to assert that if you measure the legs of everyone in this Court you would not find a person who has a pair of equal length."

Counsel: "That is rather disquieting."

Dr. Cooke assured counsel, however, that the disproportion had no detrimental effect.

"It only means that no one is perfectly symmetrical," he said.

A COLLEAGUE OF JENNY LIND.

Mme. Susanna Cole, a once famous vocalist and a colleague of Jenny Lind, has just passed away in a nursing home at Hornsey. She made her debut at Exeter Hall in 1849, and at once sprang into public favour. In 1861 she became associated with Jenny Lind in a performance of Elijah at Exeter Hall, and afterwards she frequently sang with and deputised for the Swedish Nightingale. On the death of her husband, in 1896, the then Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour made Mme. Cole a substantial grant from the Royal Bounty Fund.

NEW BISHOP OF HULL.

The King has approved the appointment of the Rev. Francis Gurdon, Prebendiary of St. Paul's Cathedral, and vicar of Christ Church, Lancaster. Gate, to be Suffragan Bishop of Hull, in the place of the Right Rev. J. A. Kempthone, translated to the Bishopric of Lichfield. Born 52 years ago, the Rev. Mr. Gurdon is the son of a clergyman and a widower. His wife, who died in 1909, was a daughter of the late Canon Sir J. L. Hoskyns. He held two East End livings before going to the West end, and is fond of shooting, fishing, and golf.

CATERPILLARS STOP A TRAIN.

The Province of Quebec is suffering from a plague of caterpillars. Entire orchards have been ruined, and maple groves look as though they had been swept by fire. Trees in the public parks are covered with a cotton-like substance black with caterpillars. The city corporation has had gangs of men at work fighting the plague, and the assistance even of Boy Scouts has been requisitioned. It is reported from one point that the caterpillars were so thick on the railway track that a luggage train was stopped by the slipping of the wheels. It was only after the use of a quantity of sand that the train could proceed. Various means have been adopted by farmers to save their trees. A common method is to wrap the trunk with tanglefoot, and in this the the caterpillars are caught as they climb up. It is also no uncommon sight to see men up the trees with lighted torches burning out the cotton-like nests.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

PREMIER AND RETIREMENT.

SIR E. GREY HIS POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR.

The following news which is later than the mail, appears in the Australian papers :—

London, June 30.

It is stated that the Premier, Mr. Asquith, in a speech at a private dinner at the Reform Club, conveyed an impression that he felt the recent political anxieties much more than even his intimate political associates have been led to imagine.

The newspapers recall the Premier's several hints of retirement, and Sir Edward Grey's succeeding to the Premiership is being discussed in parliamentary circles. The "Daily Mail" says it is highly improbable Mr. Asquith will retire from the leadership until a dissolution or the Home Rule Bill is passed under the Parliament Act.

London, June 28.

Rumours of probable Cabinet changes have been renewed. Some of the Unionist newspapers assert that the Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith) intends to appoint Sir Rufus Isaacs (the Attorney-General) to succeed Lord Alverstone as Lord Chief Justice. The idea is, however, condemned in consequence of the Marconi contract affair. The "Spectator" declares:—"We do not believe the rumour. No Prime Minister would replace Lord Alverstone in the way suggested."

GERMAN ARMAMENTS.

Berlin, June 30.

In the Reichstag on Saturday a stormy debate on military affairs occurred in connection with the Bill to largely increase Germany's defence expenditure and impose heavy direct taxation on property to defray the expenditure.

Herr Schiedemann, a Socialist Deputy, remarked that Germany was driving the other States of Europe into an armament competition and the Socialists were not convinced of the necessity.

The Imperial Chancellor Dr. Von Hollwegg, turning on him, said, "The Socialists accuse me of not doing my duty by convincing you of the necessity of the Bill. Will the social democracy ever allow itself to be convinced ?"

An uproar among the Socialists followed, and amendment proposed by them taxing the Federal Princes was passed by a narrow majority.

Herr Schiedemann argued that if the Bill were dropped France would drop her Defences Bill within 24 hours. He denounced the recent inhuman court-martialling of seven Socialist reservists for a drunken affray at Erfurt. For insulting a gendarme, a policeman, and some civilians three men had been sentenced to five years' penal servitude, two to five years' imprisonment, one to a year, and another to seven months' imprisonment.

The Socialists, Radicals and the National Liberals of the Centre insisted on introducing provisions that will admit of mitigating circumstances in such cases. Ministers were unable to promise that the Federal Governments would assent to the alteration, and the discussion was adjourned.

WELSH CHURCH BILL.

London, June 30.

The Earl of Selborne yesterday addressed at Swansea in Wales, a gathering of 50,000 round a Church Pole, in demonstration against the Bill now before Parliament to disestablish the Church of England in Wales.

Lord Selborne declared that on the Act of Union between Wales, England, and Scotland there were two fundamental articles, which enacted that there should be no disturbance of the Church of Scotland or the Church of England and Wales The Scottish members action in supporting the Welsh Church Bill was an absolute breach of these articles, and it was not an action that history would judge to be honourable. The Bill might temporarily, pass through Parliament as an Act, but Churchmen would never submit until the question was fairly and squarely submitted to the electors of Wales and England.

AUSTRALIA'S YELLOW PERIL.

London, June 30.

The "Morning Post" to-day publishes a farewell interview with Mr. Watt, Premier of Victoria, given prior to his departure from London for Melbourne.

Mr. Watt, inter alia, declared that the opening of the Panama Canal would intensify interest in the Pacific Australia's expenditure on the defence of a white, self-reliant race implies a knowledgeable offer of a permanent succesful habitation for countless millions, and responsibility both for holding and using the Australian continent. Hence the race pureness of the Australian policy of immigration, which invites such people as are likely to assimilate with the existing population, will keep the same unsullied traditions, and observe as far as possible the high standard of effort for comfort and general civilisation. Hence it is unlikely that Australia will be filled up with the leavings of the white peoples of Europe. Australia is good enough for the best, and the best is not too good for her.

It is thus hoped to build up in the Southern Pacific a nation exercising important influences in the control of international forces whenever a crisis comes. The yellow men of China when it wakes up, may want to spread, and the nations near them, barring the way, must be courageous and strong enough to enforce their own decrees. The present generation may see little of this anticipated development; but it must come sooner or later, when the theatre of struggle may be transferred from the Nothern to the Southern Hemisphere.

BRITAIN'S PREDOMINANCE.

London, June 30.

Sir Rufus Isaacs, the Attorney-General, speaking at Newcastle on Saturday, said Britain had never before stood so high or held a more predominant position in the counsels of Europe. Every Liberal regretted the increasing expenditure on armaments, but despite all efforts to secure a reduction, England was in this position, that if others went forward she could not lag behind. The Government claimed some credit for the fact that hitherto it had been able to defend the Empire by voluntary service.

ANOTHER DERBY PUZZLE.

London, June 29.

Mr. Moorehouse, one of the editors of the "Bloodstock Breeders' Review," has raised an interesting point with regard to the Derby which was run on June 4 and won by Craganour, who was disqualified, and the race awarded to Aboyeur. Mr. Moorehouse contends that two photographs of the finish show that Day Comet gained third of fourth place, and ought, after Craganour had been disqualified, to have been awarded either second or third position. He attributes the Judge's mistake to Craganour, Louvois, and Abayeur screening Day Comet.

[After Craganour had been disqualified Aboyeur was placed first, Louvois second, and Great Sport third.]

THE PANAMA CANAL.

London, June 30.

The "Observer," in an article on the Panama Canal, foreshadows the view that on the opening of the canal some arrangment will be made between the Union Steamship Company of the New Zealand and other New Zealand companies leading to further arrangements in which the Peninsular and Royal Mail companies will be concerned. The "Observer" states that these rumours have aroused much interest in trade circles.

AN AVIATOR BURNED.

London, June 30.

At Shoreham, in Sussex, Mr. Wight, a prominent aviator, was burned to death by the petrol tank of his aeroplane exploding in its fall from a flight. Mr. Wight was pinned down by the blazing fragments of his wrecked machine but a party of rescuers succeeded in smothering the flames with rugs. Wight was so terribly burned, however, that he speedily succumbed.

NATIVE TROOPS FOR ITALY.

Rome, June 30.

The Italian Government has issued a decree for the reorganisation of the affairs and administration of the African territory wrested from Turkey in last year's war. The troops raised in Lybia will be under Italian officers, and will be strengthened by a proportion of soldiers from Italy's regular army.

NATIONAL INSURANCE.

London, June 30.

Mr. Masterman, Financial Secretary to the Tseasury, has informed a deputation of friendly societies that a further and fuller insurance amending Bill will be necessary in 1914, owing to the present lack of time to deal with the measure.

WOMEN POLICE.

New York, June 28.

The Vancouver authorities have appointed women as police officers. In Seattle and San Francisco similar action is being taken. In San Francisco 300 women applied for three vacancies.

CRICKET.

Philadelphia, June 29

The first match between Australia and the Gentlemen of Philadelphia was won by the visitors. The home team made 115 runs in their first innings and 57 in their second, while at their first attempt the Australians only made 105 owing to the good bowling of Malley, who secured seven wickets. The visitors in their second innings compiled 78 without losing a wicket.

London, June 29.

Playing for Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's Eleven against Oxford University, Garrett (Australia) captured six wickets for 60 runs his bowling being chiefly of the googlie variety.

EGYPT'S LAW COURTS.

London, June 29.

The Earl of Cromer, in an article published in the "XIX. Century" advocates the abolition of the Capitulations in Egypt, and declares that the evils of the existing system of courts in that country will only disappear when Great Britain persuades the Powers to invest her with legislative power to create a Chamber to enact laws to which Europeans will be amenable.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

London, June 28.

At a banquet held yesterday in connection with the German Hospital in London, Mr. Bonar Law, M.P., presided, paid a tribute to the Kaiser for the share he had taken in the many-sided development of German life. The rivalry between Great Britain and Germany he said, must continue, but it ought to be of the friendliest kind, as there was room enough in the world for all.

CHARGE AGAINST MR. MARCONI.

Berlin, June 27.

The "Welt am Montag," a weekly journal, recently declared that Mr. Marconi, in giving evidence before the American commission that inquired into the Titanic disaster stated that his company had sought to make money out of the disaster. Mr. Marconi subsequently brought an action against the newspaper, claiming damages for libel. The "Welt am Montag" has now repudiated its former statement, and in consequence Mr. Marconi has withdrawn his action.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

London, June 29.

Suffragettes yesterday attempted to blow up the Newcastle Labour Exchange. They placed a canister of gunpowder with a lighted fuse attached, under the building. The light went out, however, before it reached the powder.

Mrs. Mackworth, daughter of Mr. D. A. Thomas managing director of the Cambrian Combine and other colliery companies in South Wales, has been arrested on a charge of having placed acid in a letter-box at Newport, in Monmouthshire.

AMERICAN HEAT WAVE.

Chicago, June 29.

A heat wave has swept over the Middle West States, and many persons have been prostrated. Already 13 deaths have been reported.

Near Peru, in Indiana, the heat caused the railway rails to spread, with the result that a train was wrecked and 25 persons were injured.

IN BRIEF.

London, June 28.

A Trade Union Bank on co-operative lines has been opened in Lombard-street. The management announces that it will not confine its business to trade union operatives, and that it is prepared to deal with the general trading community.

Rome, June 29.

Earthquake shock were felt in the Southern Italy yesterday. Much damage was caused and many persons were injured in the province of Cosenza. The severest shocks were felt at Gravina and Rogino.

New York, June 28.

At Louisville, in Kentucky, the Chief of Police has ordered the arrest of all women wearing the new divided skirt. The women are indignant at this action.

Rome, June 28.

Vittorio Mariani, a ticket clerk on the Tivoli Railway, earning £6 per month, has inherited £1,280,000 from his uncle, Allesandro Corandoni. The latter amassed a fortune in Argentina, and kept his nephew in ignorance of the good luck awaiting him.

London, June 30.

Mr. Harmon, founder of the Ilford Photographic Plate Company, who died recently, left an estate sworn for probate at £333,739. He bequeathed £50,000 to charities.

London, June 30.

At the annual dinner of the All England Tennis Club, Mr. A. W. Dunlop, of Australia, speaking of the game, said that the international competition would never dwindle as the Australians were determined to chase the Davis Cup to the ends of the earth.

Paris, June 30.

Georges Carpentier, the Champion French boxer, out-boxer and knocked-out the heavyweight champion Lurie in the third round of a contest which took place at Bordeaux. It is reported that Carpentier will meet "Jack" Johnson.

London, June 30.

The labourers engaged in engineering trades at Sheffield who threatened to strike have received an advance in wages, making the minimum wage 23s 9d per week.

London, June 28.

It is understood that the Government acquiesces in the Marconi Company's desire to repudiate its contract with the Postmaster-General with a view of negotiating a fresh contract.

Christiana, June 30.

The Norwegian Storthing has passed a measure sanctioning the establishment of a Marconi service across the Atlantic from Stavanger—on Bukken Fiord in the southwest of Norway, to America.

Berlin, June 30.

A great sensation has been caused by horrible revelations made at the trial of a widow named Kockeritz, who has been convicted of murdering her lover, whose body she burned. Frau Koockeritz confessed that she took the heart of the man she had murdered, baked it in an oven, and ate it.

THE TICHBORNE CASE RECALLED.

ALLEGED THREAT TO MURDER A BRIDE.

At Bow-street Police Court on June 24 before Mr. Hopkins, Theresa Mary Agnes Doughty Tichborne, 47, independent, of "Maryland," Farnhamcommon, Bucks, was brought up on a warrant charging her with sending to and causing to be received by Bernard Arthur Earl of Granard a certain letter, dated June 14, threatening to kill and murder Miss Denise Greville.

Sir George Lewis said that the defendant was charged with sending a letter threatening to murder Miss Greville, who was marrying Sir Joseph Tichborne at the Brompton Oratory on Wednesday. The defendant had represented herself to be the daughter of Arthur Orton.

The defendant.—I never said so. I said Sir Roger Tichborne.

The letter was read as follows :—

"I have just seen the announcement of the approaching marriage of my cousin, Joseph Tichborne. I have asked you many times to use your influence and make them give me some of the money they have stolen from us, and you just hide and do nothing. It is nothing to you that I starve as long as you and your wife can give parties and flaunt about with people who, if they knew the truth, would be ashamed to know you. Well you cannot hide any more, for I am making you an accessory before the fact in telling you that I am going to shoot that girl rather than Joseph shall marry her and they shall live on my money, as there is a God in Heaven I am going to do it. Now hide and pretend you think I don't mean it."

The Magistrate granted a remand until June 27 merely for the purposes of bail. He supposed that bail would not be opposed then.

Sir George Lewis.—No.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PRETTY SUMMER FROCKS.

Nothing writes a London lady will surpass the splendours of the gay days of Royal Ascot. All the most dainty gowns have been worn, the little frocks of chiffon and lace, the wraps of delicate flimsy stuffs rich with embroidery, and the specially designed hats. Gowns of the moment remain light and delicate and flimsy. Chiffon or voile, either silken or cotton, as well as some of the fine crepes, compose some of the costumes suited for bright summer days. Quite new is a skirt of embroidery, either one of the new Bulgarian crepes or a broderie Anglaise, under a tunic, draped to either side, of a contrast. A white skirt with a black tunic is very pretty, and much favour is shown to a coloured skirt with white or vice-versa.

LITTLE CHARMEUSE FROCKS.

Little charmeuse frocks very simply made, are useful, many ladies electing to have them in perfectly close lines, with short sleeves. Variations in dress are got by wearing lace in many different ways as fichu, tunic or as a long draped scarf, caught to from a trimming to one side. One of the latest fancies is a tunic of black tulle worn over a white satin charmeuse dress of this kind. It is made in very narrow pleats, and must be shorter in front than behind. In all the little frocks of the finest lawn with insets of handwrought embroidery or of lace the cut is the same—viz., the close outline of the figure, slightly draped skirt, and the bodice either with sleeves that are modified kimono or which are set into the shoulder so neatly that it is not possible to notice whether a seam exists or not. Notes of colour are given to those white frocks by distinctive touches in the way of embroideries in brilliant colourings set in as sashes, as small frontlets, and as narrow bands pointed round the shoulder seams. The folding of a sash is very important ; it must be deep and considerably more exaggerated in front, narrowing towards the back of the gown, and, usually, knotted at the side.

SPOTS ON THE SUN are no cause of anxiety to itself though they may be to many a scientist ; but spots on a lady's face are a source of much anxious thought to herself, though they may not be to the inventor of BENSON'S PIMPLE WASH, a most satisfactory and harmless preparation for Pimples, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Blotches, Blackheads, etc.—MADON SONS & Co., Crowford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

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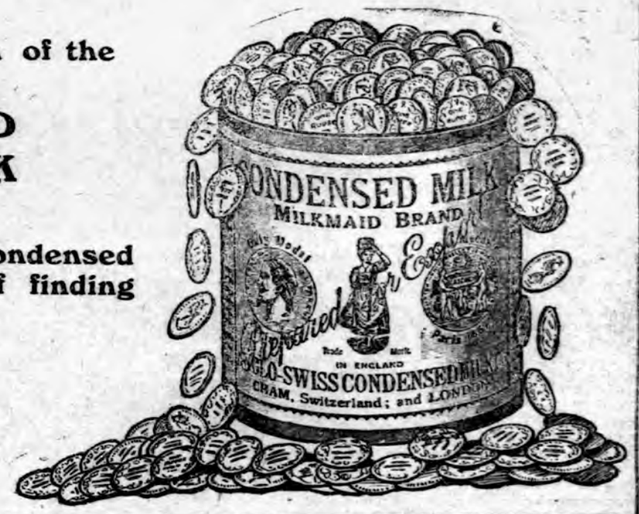

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DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines has the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Messrs. Lewes, Medical Publishers, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India: TREACHER & Co, LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

SIR JOHN SCOTT'S WILL DISPUTED.

THE BEQUESTS TO LADY SACKVILLE.

There was a large number of visitors in the Probate Division on June 23, when the hearing of the suit arising out of the will of Sir John Murray Scott, who inherited the fortune of Lady Wallace, was begun before Sir Samuel Evans and a special jury. The plaintiff in the action is Mr. F. W. Capron, one of the executors of the will, who claims probate; the defendant is Mr. Donald Malcolm Scott, one of the residuary legatees, who counter-claims that bequests to Lord and Lady Sackville contained in the will and codicils were obtained by their undue influence and by the fraud of Lady Sackville. In the pleadings it was stated that a codicil of 1910 or 1911, whereby certain bequests to Lady Sackville were revoked and her benefits reduced, was never destroyed by Sir John Scott or by his direction, but could not now be found.

Several distinguished counsel were engaged in the proceedings, including Sir Edward Carson, who appears for Lord and Lady Sackville. The whole of the day was occupied by Mr. F. E. Smith, as the representative of Mr. Donald Scott, the onus being on the defence to prove the allegation of undue influence and fraud. Mr. Smith, who was soon immersed in the details of a romantic story, said that Lady Sackville had acquired an ascendency over Sir John Scott by many years of personal association and by the exercise of many Arts; Lord Sackville's influence was largely exercised by the care he exhibited that every opportunity of asserting her control should be given to his wife.

The value of Sir John Scott's estate is £1,180,000. Under the disputed will it was estimated, according to counsel, that in all probability there would be no residue divisible among the Scott family while Lady Sackville's portion, besides a pocket-book that belonged to Marie Antoinette, a diamond necklace that belonged to Catherine Parr, all the pictures, plate, furniture, and works of art—except those in the house at 5, Connaught-place—was £150,000 in cash. To show the value of this legacy, Mr. Smith mentioned that it included the contents of the house in the Rue Laffitte, Paris the vaule of which was not less than £350,000, and added that there were two exceptions in Lady Sackville's favour to the reservation of the contents of the house in Connaught place—a bust by Houdon, estimated to be worth from £30,000 to £50,000, and Louis XIV. chandelier, valued at £10,000.

A VISIT TO THE WALLACE COLLECTION.

After giving the provisions of codicils attached to the will, Mr. Smith touched upon the circumstances in which Sir John Scott became possessed of his fortune through Lord Hertford and Sir Richard and Lady Wallace a name well-known in connexion with the Wallace collection. When Lady Wallace died in 1897 Sir John stated that she had left the money to him for the benefit of his family as she did not wish so many Scotts to be mentioned in the will, and counsel thought this arrangement natural for "until Lady Sackville came into their lives there never was a more affectionate and devoted family than the Scott family." Mr. Smith described how Lady Sackville then Mrs. Sackville-West first made the acquaintance of Sir John Scott in 1897 as a member of a party taken by him over the Wallace collection, and her first introduction to the members of the family in 1899, from which time, he said, "she set herself to make mischief between them." An account given by Mr. Smith of an interview between Lady Sackville and Mr. Walter Scott (brother of Sir John), according to which Mr. Walter Scott, charged by Lady Sackville with being in love with her, replied, "You never made a greater mistake in your life," caused considerable amusement in Court.

For the rest of his story Mr. Smith relied largely upon a diary kept by the testator. He mentioned a date in October, 1899, as showing the payment of a cheque for £42 10s. to Mrs. Sackvilly-West—a transaction which he described as the first of a long series of pecuniary benefactions amounting in ten years, and apart from benefits under the will, to £84,000—and then followed in detail, year by year, the references to meetings with Lady Sackville in Paris, in Scotland, and in London. In 1900, Mr. Smith continued, Lady Sackville began to use the testator's carriages as if they were her own, and from the beginning of that year she gradually insinuated herself into the position of mistress of his house. Speaking of some time in 1906, Mr. Smith said that "at that period cheques were dropping like the gentle rain from heaven." They had heard a great deal of rare and refreshing fruit, and in one year the payments to the Sackville family reached a total of £23,441. Among other illustrations of Lady Sackville's alleged domination, Mr. Smith related how in May, 1908, when Sir John had one of those attacks of the heart which ultimately ended his life, and Lady Sackville's desire to see him was opposed by Sir Benjamin Franklin on the ground of his prostrate condition, Lady Sackville made such a grievance of the interference that on Sir John's recovery she set herself successfully to terminate, except in a perfunctory sense, the friendship between Sir John Scott and Sir Benjamin Franklin. Counsel said he did not know any single incident in the case which illustrated so well the extent to which Sir John's personality was submerged and destroyed than this exercise of her power to interrupt the lifelong friendship of two men of mature years. The hearing was adjourned.

LADY SYDENHAM'S INDIAN SPEECHES.

During the two and a half years that Lady Sydenham resided in India, while her husband was Governor of Bombay, she delivered a number of admirable little speeches, mostly to Indian women. These speeches have been collected in book from by the Maharani of Panna, who has written a graceful introduction to the volume. The book is well-printed, and contains some excellent illustrations. It reveals the varied activities which fall to the lot of a Governor's wife, and unconsciously indicates the very great influence which an English lady can exert upon Indian feminine society.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford Street, London. Established over 35 years,

THE BEST FOOD FOR THE BOTTLE-FED BABY.

When a doctor writes in the chief medical paper of the world of a food designed for artificial infant feeding: "It gives a sense of security which is, otherwise, only felt when breast feeding is being employed," and when he further emphasises this remarkably strong statement by saying: "It is preferable to, and more reliable than, all other plans which have been adopted to meet the frailty of infantile digestion," no mother can reasonably doubt that in that preparation she has the solution of every difficulty with which she may have been faced in the past.

Her natural anxiety to know the name of the preparation which confers such a boon demands instant satisfaction.

It is Albulactin.

Albulactin is pure, soluble milk-albumin, and milk-albumin, as *The Medical Times* states, "Is the most important food element in human milk."

How important it is, is shown by the further statement of a medical paper, that "The infant fed on cow's milk is starved of milk-albumin."

Until within the last two years it was impossible to buy this milk-albumin, for no means was known of making it in a soluble form. With the discovery of the process came Albulactin. By adding it to diluted cows, goat's or buffalo's milk, *The Medical Times* states: "A food is obtained which is to all intents and purposes identical with human milk, and is not to be distinguished from it in its effects."

To-day, some of the most exalted personages in Europe, are using it for their babies. So, too, are innumerable titled women. Here are some extracts from their letters, which furnish conclusive proof of Albulactin's value.

TITLED LADIES' STATEMENTS.

Lady Hardinge, (wife of the British Minister to Belgium), writes: "My nurse used Albulactin, and it was most successful."

Lady Stamer writes: "I have found Albulactin very satisfactory."

The Hon. Mrs. Etches writes: "I am regularly using Albulactin for my baby, who is thriving upon it in the most satisfactory manner, and I cannot speak too highly in its favour."

"The Hon. Mrs. Stanhope Tollemache is using Albulactin for her baby and, so far, the child is doing well on it."

Large numbers of doctors use Albulactin for their own bottle-fed babies.

Unfortunately, medical etiquette prevents the physicians' names being printed. Here is a statement of one which may be taken as typical of all: "My young daughter has been fed on your remarkable preparation almost from birth. She then weighed 6lbs. Now, at the age of six months, she is 30lbs. and firm as a rock. At the beginning, owing to vomiting, diarrhœa, etc., we thought we should never rear her. Since using Albulactin we have had no trouble at all. Needless to add I recommend this preparation to all my patients."

Albulactin is prepared by the manufacturers of the world-renowned Sanatogen. They will send, post free, an exceedingly interesting and beautifully illustrated pamphlet, entitled "King Baby: His Food and Health," by a physician, to all who write for it, mentioning this paper, to Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co., (of London), Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

The medical and social endorsements of Albulactin are so great and so absolutely in unison, that every mother may expect the best possible results by using the preparation, which, the physicians to a large children's hospital stated in a medical journal, "Never failed to agree with every child to whom it was given."

Albulactin can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

THE BRITISH IN INDIA.

CHIEF OF INCHALKARANJI'S ADDRESS.

At a meeting of the East India Association at Caxton Hall on June 23, Lord Reay presiding, Meherban Narayanrao Babasahib Chief of Inchalkaranji, read a paper entitled "What has Britain done for India?" He said that during his voyage to England, and since his arrival here, he had been asked whether Indians were really contented under British rule, and he had been able to answer with confidence in the affirmative. There might be spasmodic or sporadic discontent, but there was no widespread or real dissatisfaction with the British Administration. On the contrary educated Indians and people with any stake, in the country sincerely believed that the British connection had conferred upon them many advantages, and that India's union with England was providential and necessary for the advancement add peaceful progress of India's peoples. The distracted condition in which Great Britain found the peoples of India was a historical fact known to all, and they had only to look around them to see what would happen should the strong arm of British portection be now withdrawn and the nations of India left to to the passions of lawless mobs; or to the tender mercies of other races and nations from the North, with no experience of the wants and wishes of the inhabitants of the country generally. If India had been left undisturbed by any European influence it would not, in all likelihood have made any advance in the matter of civilisation beyond its old groove. Some foreign domination had become inevitable at some time or other. He used to read in India about the varied activities of the Western people, and the several difficult social and political problems that confronted them at the present moment, and since his arrival in Europe he had seen and heard a little of these things. The life of the people here was always one of rush and frenzied activity. In fact, no one seemed to know where things were drifting to. This was the state of peoples who stood foremost in modern civilisation. The phenomenon was so bewildering that the more he thought about it the more he began to doubt whether man's true happiness did consist more in seeking for a change, and in creating new wants and then supplying them, then in the Oriental ideal of peace, contentment, and division of labour on very broad lines, according to caste and sex. To a person like himself, brought up in Oriental ideas and surroundings, it seemed doubtful whether the ideas of progress and civilisation in the West would bring in the millennium, or would lead to the ideal happiness of society. If the Oriental doctrines of contentment and passive submission and fatalism had driven them to one extreme, the Western nations seemed to be going to the other, and one did not know whether the solution of the problem did not lie in the golden mean.

MEN AND MATTERS.

A GREAT LANDOWNER.

Although a great deal of the Sutherland property has been sold in recent years, the late Duke, like his father, was at the time of his death the largest landowner in Great Britain. Besides his vast English and Scottish estates, the Duke had bought a considerable amount of land in Canada and altogether owned nearly 1½ million acres. Although never took a very prominent part in politics, he was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of Mr. Chamberlain's policy, accepted the presidency of the Tariff Reform League, and helped the movement in every way.

ENTENTE CORDIALE.

The "President," the Great Western engine that hauled M. Poincare's special train to Windsor, is one of the three locomotives of French design and construction acquired by the railway company in recent years. The others are appropriately named "La France" and "Alliance." The Great Western is, the only railway in the kingdom owning French engines, although American locomotives have been imported both in the early days of railways and more recently. Mention of American locomotives reminds one that the first to be used in England were imported to work on the celebrated Lickey incline, now part of the Midland Railway, which at the time proved a stiff job for English engineers to tackle. One of these engines exploded at the end of 1840, killing two men. To both of these tombstones, still in existence, were erected, on each of which appears a carving of the locomotive, a very unusual sight in a churchyard.

A FRENCH WAR MEDAL.

A member of the National Liberal Club of twenty-eight years standing, Mr. Adolphe Smith, has been awarded by the French Government, through the Minister of War, the Commemorative Medal of the Campaign of 1870-1. Mr. Smith served during the Siege of Paris and the Commune under the distinguished surgeon Dr. Leon Labbe, now a member of the Institut and Senator, and took part in several of the battles fought under the walls of Paris. The honour may seem somewhat belated, but as a matter of fact the medal was only instituted in November 1911. Mr. Smith, who has been on the staff of the "Lancet" for many years, has a perfect command of the French tongue, and he has proved an ideal interpreter on the occasions when he has acted in that capacity at international conferences on Free Trade and other subjects. He is also the historian of Monaco from its beginnings. His big book on the principality, published a year or two ago, is full of interesting matter, and is likely to remain the standard work on its subject for a long time to come.

MINISTER'S ILL-HEALTH.

It is announced that Mr. Lloyd George's health is rather unsatisfactory just now and that his doctor has ordered him to take a few days' rest. Another Minister who has been far from well of late is Mr. Hobhouse, who has been a good deal troubled with asthma. It is hardly strange that Mr. Lloyd George should find the need of recuperation after the strain of the last few months; but on the whole, Mr. Asquith's Cabinets have shown a remarkably clean bill of health. This is especially the case if we consider that no Cabinet has ever "laboured so terribly" in our history, and that every year makes heavier demands on the stamina of Ministers; yet the cases of serious illness and any prolonged absence from Parliament have been extremely few.

Few living soldiers have had a more distinguished career than General Sir Archibald Hunter, has reisigned the Governorship of Gibraltar. He has been a commander in this country, governed in Egypt, fought in the Soudan and South Africa, and in each and every capacity has won fame by his brilliant achievements and enjoyed in equal degree in the esteem of his superiors and subordinates. Although the son of a London merchant, Sir Archibald was born over a Border, his mother having been one of the Grahames of Glenny. Sir Archibald is credited with many chivalrous acts. One tribute to his kindly nature is to be found in Mrs. Delarey's book on the South African war, in which the wife of the gallant Boer leader tells with feeling of his kindness in restoring to her the horse which her son had ridden before his death in action. When a public reception was proposed in Sir Archibald's honour after the war, he refused it in a characteristic sentence. "It is only right that I should decline to allow any form of demonstrations, seeing that so many of my gallant comrades have been killed." A more piquant episode in Sir Archibald's career was his quarrel with Admiral Lambton over some of the naval shooting during the siege of Ladysmith, which he criticised in terms more racy than polite.

A RUSSIAN BASSO

M. Chaliapine, the famous Russian basso who is attracting such attention at Drury Lane just now, is, as has been the case with so many other celebrated singers, a man of quite humble origin, little as this would seem to be suggested by his magnificent presence, and exceptionally dignified bearing. The story goes that a priest who heard him singing while working as a shoemaker's apprentice was struck by the uncommon beauty of his voice and interesting himself on his behalf procured him the means to obtain a musical education and become one of the greatest singers of his day. In Russia, M. Chaliapine—the accent falls, by the way, on the penultimate syllable of his name—has long been the idol of the musical public, but it is only within the last few years, to be precise since his first visit to Paris in 1907, that he has been much heard of in Western Europe. This is a matter to be regretted since his voice has naturally not improved with the passage of time and is, indeed, said now to be nothing in camparison with what it was originally, wonderful as it still is.

STARTLING NEWS.

At the dinner to Mr. Le Sage in mail week the guest of the evening told an interesting story of how Lord Derby learned from his lips the crucial fact that Beaconsfield had ordered the Fleet to enter the Dardanelles. This recalls other notable cases in which Cabinet Ministers have owed to the Press their first information on important matters of State. The most curious perhaps was that of the dismissal of Melbourne's Government in 1834 Melbourne saw the King in the afternoon, and came back to town without advising any of his colleagues. Brougham called on him in the evening by chance, and was told what had happened under a vow of secrecy. He went off the "Times" office and communicated the news. "When Lord Holland saw the papers the next morning," wrote Croker, "he said, 'Here's another hoax' Lord Lansdowne equally disbelieved it, and I believe others of the Cabinet also heard the news from the newspapers." Bright first read of the Phynix Park murders in a Sunday paper. There was also the case of Lord Aberdeen communicating Peel's intentions on the Corn Laws to the "Times" in order to force the hands of the dissentient members of the Cabinet, while the "Times's" historic announcement of Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation took not only the general public but also most of his colleagues entirely by surprise.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

SUFFERING OR HIS RELIGION.

This is the story of Hughie McGerraghty, of Belfast, as it was narrated in the Scottish Liberal Club, Edinburgh. Mrs. McGerraghty was asked why her son had emigrated. "Poor Hughie," she explained, "worked on the Islan', and when he was goan till his work wan day he met wan o, them Papishes, an' Hughie, that wuz always a good religious boy, knocked him down and then he kicked him. After that a polisman cum along an' poor Hughie wuz tuk up, an'—wud ye ye believe it?—he a month! So when he cum out, 'Mother,' got says he to me, 'A'm goan away,' says he, 'out o' this place altogether,' says he. 'A'm blomed,' says he, 'if A cud stop any longer in a country where A hev till suffer for my religion.'"

FINEST QUALITY JUDGES.

According to grocers, eggs are graded as "Finest quality," "New laid," "Best fresh," and "Election eggs." The Government are applying a similar standard to judges. In the memorandum to the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill now before the House of Lord, (the "Daily Mail" points out), they state their intention of adding to the highest court of appeal "Two English judges of the finest quality."

VENICE IN FLOOD.

A Venetian friend of mine (writes a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian"), a member of one of the famous Doge families, was introduced to an American millionaire at a dinner party in London As my friend's devotion to the Bride of the Adriatic is only less than his family pride, it was only natural that within a few minutes he should explain his identity and ask the American whether he had ever visited Venice. "Yes," replied the financier with perfect seriousness, "but I guess I hadn't the chance of doing your city, for when I got out of the station I found that there was an inundation, so I just took the next train back."

EVOLUTION OF POINT DUTY.

A correspondent of "Notes and Queries" recalls that about the year 1860 a semaphore signalpost carrying two arms was erected at the junction of Bridge-street, Westminster, and Parliament-street, for the purpose of regulating the traffic.

"It was worked by the police, but was much disliked by them. It was soon taken away, but I think that several years elapsed before the present simple method was adopted of using the constable as a living semaphore."

THE LADY'S CIGAR.

Lord Lonsdale sauntered along the line of costermongers at the Olympia Horse Show offering his famous cigars to the drivers and tentatively to their ladies, and (says the "Manchester Guardian") was obviously taken aback when a staid matron took the cigar, bit the end, and accepted a light from three hurrying gentlemen.

THE CREDIT OF WALES.

A good story was told at the Anglesey High Sheriff's luncheon (says the "Western Mail") by Mr. Ralph Banks, K. C., son of Mr. Justice Bankes.

"Some time ago," he said "I was defending a respectable old lady charged with perjury at a county court and her solicitor said: 'Don't put her in the witness-box; she will only make a fool of herself. I said 'Into the box she must go if she wants to go there. She did go into the box and did make a fool of herself. My solicitor then said 'You have ruined the woman.'

"When the cross-examination came to an end I thought it was no use asking in re-examination whether she told the truth in the county court so I said When you gave your evidence before the county court judge did you believe it to be true? and she promptly replied 'No.' Just then I heard her solicitor say in desperation. Now we are done for!'

"I turned round to the jury and said, Gentlemen have you ever seen such an old fool in your life? When she says. No she means "Yes"; and when she says "Yes," she means "No"; and to the immortal credit of Wales the jury acquitted her."

FROM THE COUNTRY.

The old lady from the country and her small son were driving to town when a motor-car bore down upon them (says the "Argonaut"). The horse began to prance, whereupon the old lady jumped out, screaming at the top of her voice. The chauffeur stopped and offered to help. "That's all right," said the boy, composedly "I can manage the horse. You just lead mother past."

ORIENTAL COURTESY.

The Chinaman is too polite to say anything that might give offence to another. Here, says the "Bookseller," is said to be a Chinese editor's letter of rejection: "I have read your work and am delighted with it. Nay, I swear by the sacred ashes of my forefathers that never in my life have I read anything to excel its merits. That is why I am afraid that his Majesty, our exalted Emperor and Sire, would become so enthused over it, should we print the work, that he might forbid us ever to have anything printed hereafter that did not approach this superb masterpiece. And since in the next one thousand years another work of equal value can hardly be expected, we herewith return your divine manuscript to you with infinite regret, and beg your forgiveness for doing so."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a relisble and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

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The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

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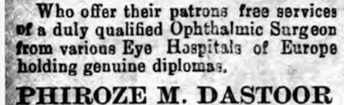

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